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From the New York Observer

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COL. LEGE EDUCATION .- NO. VII.

EDUCATION.

Preparatory Studies.—There is great uniformi-in the requirements of the New England col-ges, and indeed of all the respectable colleges in the United States, for admission to freshman United States, for admission to freshman ng. Some have put the standard a little than others, and there is a considerable nce in the preparatory authors; but the trequired, in more than a dozen catalogues efore me, is nearly the same. The follow-be taken as specimens.

on may be taken as specinens.
For Harvard University,—the preparatory stud-s are the whole of Virgil and Casur's Commenics, Cicero's Select Orations, Adams', or An-ews' Latin Grammar, including Prosody and ing Latin, Jacob's Greek Reader, the Four s, Sophocles' Greek Grammar, or the ester, or Buttman's, or Fisk's, including and writing Greek, Lacroix's Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elements of Modern and

lege, - Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, the Greek Testament, Græca Minora, and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Good-Andrews' and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, Goodnich's or Sophocles' Greek Grammar, Latin Prosdy, Andrews' Latin Exercises, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography. The Greek Reader and Four Gospels are admitted as a substitute
for Greea Minora and the Greek Testament.

Brown University,—Jacob's Greek Reader, the
listorical Books of the New Testament, or three
Books of Xenophon's Cyclopædia, Cæsar's Comnentaries, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Latin
Franslations, Geography, Arithmetic. English

unslations, Geography, Arithmetic, English unmar and Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equa-

Williams College, --- Geography and Vulgar Arithmetic, English, Latin and Greek Grammar, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Cæsar's Com-mentaries, or Sallust, the Græca Minora, or Ja-

ob's Greek Reader and the Gospels.

Imberst College.—Adams', or Stoddard's Latin
rammar, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Salnst, or Cæsar's Commentaries, Writing of Latin, e Greek Grammar of Buttman, Goodrich, or ophocles, Jacob's Greek Reader and the Four ospels, or Greea Minora and the Greek Testa-ent, Webster's, or Murray's English Grammar,

comparing these requisitions, and those of yo ther Colleges in this country, with former gues, it will be seen, that the standard has very much raised within the last five and or thirty years. It costs six months more, ast, to fit for College now, than it did even y years ago. And I think there ought to be adual advance of requirements, for many to come. It would be a vast gain to our men, if they could spend twice as much pon Latin and Greek, before they enter Colpon Latin and Greek, before they enter Col-as is now insisted on, in most of the Gram-chools and Academies. I feel quite sure of sustained by every College Faculty, when that but few of all who annually apply for sion, have spent as much time as they ought such, have spent as much time as they ought to we spent, or been drilled as they ought to been drilled, upon the preparatory course, cannot add another year to the College term If we could, it would make a very great. But this is impossible. The friends us of our public seminaries will not ee to it. The only practical way, therefore, of s are anxious to hurry over the ground as fast They want to see their names on they have not time. They are old graduate, already. They cannot lose ar. They must push on, and get in as soon as possible. Parents, too, are sions. Some of them cannot well afford to keep ir sons at the grammar school so long; and my others do not see the use of spending three, r years, over Latin and Greek, before they on the College course; and they know e institution does not admit them, with ssible qualifications, others can be found

All this makes it extremely difficult to raise the ral standard, or even to keep it up where it But it does not make a thorough preparation the less important, nor diminish our obligato point out the evils of a superficial one st any reform can be carried, sooner or later, islom and perseverance. The immense dis-tages of pressing into college, but half fithave not been so distinctly and frequently ed out as they ought to be. There is a sort blic opinion, on this subject, which by suffipainstaking, can be changed. Intelligent onable fathers can be convinced, that by urging their sons on too fast, they virtually throw away their money upon half an education. And or men, if not the majority, can be made to obtain a precarious, or conditional College

paratory course, arises from the want of thor-h drilling. Many candidates succeed toleraall, in free translations of Greek and Latin, perfection. show, the moment they are put to the test, hey are deplorably ignorant of the construc-and elementary principles of these highly ted languages. They may have gone over nole ground, and may have reviewed every and every page; but they are miserably de-t in the grammar. Half their parsing is less work. They have never made the deas, conjugations, exceptions and rules, faheir minds; and it is the easiest thing id "to set them," upon the plainest. They sweat under it, and perhaps how terribly the examination screwed when in truth the screws were hardly turned because it was soon found that there was

mmencing the study of any dead, or fornguage, it is hardly possible to spend too me upon the grammar. All the more im-parts ought not only to be perfectly comnemory, but to be applied at every recispring up spontaneously to "the whenever they are wanted. This the only way, to make sound and tory course, could be made to feel, as they ient stages of their education is to begin right, and lay the grammar and elementary class books with est which would need no farther prompt-and if parents, whose means are adequate,

ever heard any one express his regret, that he

took so much pains to get the synopses, or to mas-ter the dialects and anomalies?

But is there no danger, some one may ask, of having a lad too well fitted for college—so well as to expose him to habits of idleness after he enas to expose him to habits of idleness after he enters? If by being too well fitted, you mean too well versed in the preparatory books, then I have already answered the question. The danger is all on the other side. In this sense I never knew a candidate too well fitted. But if you mean to ask, whether an apt and forward scholar, may not ultimately suffer by anticipating the studies of his class, I have no doubt he may. I think I have known a few cases of this sort, where freshmen have lost their habits of application, in consequence of having gone over too much of the college ground before they entered. Some little knowledge of what is coming may be highly advantageous, as in the elementary parts of Algebra and Geometry; but enough should always be left to stimulate the scholar to effort, as he goes along. If he has mastered the preparatory books before, you wish him to enter college, and is still anxious to continue his studies, the safer way is, to put such books into his hands, as are not to be read such books into his hands, as are not to be read in the class. 'a bis way, he may be gaining a more thorough anowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and laying the foundation for more finished scholarship, without increasing the danger which has just been alluded to.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder

SIGNS OF INCREASING IN GOOD WORKS.

[From the German of Zollikofer.]

If you would judge of your progress in good works, propose to yourselves the following questions:—Do I need less urging to perform all these things than formerly? Do my heart and my inclination incite me more thereto, than the bare, cold idea, that it is my indispensable duty? Have my just and good actions become a pleasure to me? Do I experience, and feel how self-rewarding is every good and noble action? Do I seize [From the German of Zollikofer.] ing is every good and noble action? Do I seize with eagerness every opportunity to perform them?

Do I willingly improve every such occasion, and without any hesitation? Are the hours which I onsecrate to the service and worship of God, ac ally hours of refreshing? Do they yield me ore and truer enjoyment than did once innocent, ough purely sensual recreations and pleasures? Can I sacrifice the latter to the former without feeling the want or loss of them?

A third sign of our growth in goodness, is hen we do good with greater ease and readi when we do good with greater ease and when we do good with greater ease and research as a sentaneously and with degoing. What we do spontaneously and with de-light,—to which the heart impels us, that costs us but little trouble, and is usually attended with suc-cess. And the oftener we repeat an action, or a method of action, the easier and more natural its performance becomes to us. Our ideas and powers acquire thereby a fixed and firm direction. The first appear to us in greater clearness and more united strength, and the latter never refuse us their aid when we need it. We have not at first to collect anx iously the one, or with much difficulty, arouse the other into exercise and action. We think and do what we have already so often thought and done, and which in this way has become natural to us. On a road with which one is sufficiently acquaint-On a road with which one is sufficiently acquaint-ed, over which he has frequently passed, he walks with far lighter and quicker step, is hindered by fewer obstacles, loses himself more rarely upon cross-roads, and by-ways; he forsees these impediments, he evades them, he shuns those by-paths, and attains his object much more speedily, and at a far less expense of strength, than one who is not rightly acquainted with his way, who must first explore it, and often wander from it, and who

would omit something evil or perform something good,—if as often as your understanding is brought into collision with your sensuality, your duty with your inclination to enjoyment,—if then you must at first institute many convincing argunents, must heap together and bring specificall obligate, and incite you to the omission of the one or the other exercise of the other;—if your powers have next to be painfully nerved up, before they can be brought to resolution and action; then it is a manifest evidence that you are yet weak beginners in good works, that you are not yet far advanced in Christian righted on the other hand, the thought that it is right, that it is good, that it accords with the will of God. that it comports with the character, with the dignity of a Christian, both decides you, and gives you motive and strength, to do what at all times is your duty, and in all cases the best; if you lis-ten both to the call of God, and to the voice of your own conscience, and lend them unhesitating obedience, without going over to counsel with that it is better to spend three years in opplication, for the sake of being well rootgrounded in the preparatory studies, than uch a smattering as a year and a half may obtain a smattering as a year and a half may yourselves, to suppress in you the dominance of displeasure and anger, to forgive those that invourselves in suffering with patience, to make many sacrifices for virtue: then is it a sure token that you have exercised yourselves in good works, that you have made nearer advances to Christian

perfection.

A fourth sign of our increasing in good works, is when we less dread the hindrances and obstacles which we meet in performing them; when we encounter them with more cheerfulness, and contend with them with more courage and confi dence. The longer we have walked in the path of Christian virtue and rightcousness, the more shall we become convinced from personal expe-rience, that these obstacles and difficulties are something less than invincible; and the oftener we have actually vanquished them, and employ our powers with happy results in contending w them, the stronger and more courageous we feel to combat and conquer them again ner in good works is often frightened at ever thing, starts back at every thing, and is afraid of every obstacle and every danger. If he fall, he often remains lying long on the ground before he feels sufficient resolution and courage in himself to regain his feet. He mourns and grieves more at his fall than he bestows thought upon improving his footsteps. And when he does not succeed in his first effort, he is often too easily frightened from its prosecution. He rather stand irresolute or turns back, when with all his collect ed and exerted powers he should press forward all obstacles with conflict and courage. Entirely otherwise is it with the Christian well practises in good works, who always abounds in the work of the Lord, and strives after higher perfection of the Lord, and strives after higher perfection. He is not afraid when there is nothing to fear, not which to give their sons a first rate public or suffers himself to be astounded or desponding, the ation, could be seasonably convinced how dispensable a good and thorough beginning is, bey would insist upon thorough instruction, and people in the stripe of the large frequently have been victorious, the less he would insist upon thorough instruction, and people in the stripe of the Lord, and strives after higher perfection. He is not afraid when there is nothing to fear, nothing to fear, nothing to fear, not afraid when there is not afraid when there is not infear of the Lord, and strives after higher perfection. He is not afraid when there is not infear, and is nothing to fear, nothing to fear, not afraid when there is not afraid when there is not infear, and who wish to give all who is struction, and who wish to give all who is strives after higher perfection. He is not afraid when there is not infear, or the is not afraid when there is not infear, or the stripe in the proportion. He is not afraid when there is not infear, or the is not afraid when there is not infear, or the sum of the proportion. He is not afraid when there is not infear, or the sum of the has been victorious, the less he were there are grounds for apprehension. The more frequently he has been victorious, the less he without him from its attainment. New difficulties are not rarely to him new incentives to zeal, industry, and steadfast-news. He does not suffer himself to be astounded or desponding, where there are grounds for apprehension. The more frequently he has been victorious, the less he is not afraid when there is not infear, or the proportion, and the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion. The more frequently he has been victorious, where there are grounds for apprehension. The more frequently he has been victorious, the sum of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the pro

selves, my hearers, by these traits? Are you not fearful of the struggle of appetite? Do you go forth against the obstacles which you encounter, in the discharge of your duty with a good heart? Do you inquire more whether this or that is easy or difficult, or whether it is right and good, and in every case the best? Does the derision of the vain and the example of the wicked make continvain and the example of the wicked, make contin and does the near prospect of your object in-flame your zeal to attain it. E. B. Worcester, Dec. 7, 1840.

ON THE WAY .- NO. II. MR. WILLIS,-If the good man were as wise Mr. Willis,—If the good man were as wise in accumulating religious truth as the eagle-eyed speculator is in making money, much might be gleaned on long journeys to add to his own stock of piety, and much that might be used to the benefit of others. How few there are among the many who are on the way, who derive any thing but dissipation from journeyings oft. How much we might see to increase our admiration of God and his government. How manerous and how rich the illustrations of Divine providence, and the verity of God's truth which pass unnoticed. You will allow me to bring before you a most striking example to show parents that God means what he says, train children right and they will go right.

In a western boat I passed with Capt. R. Bein a western boat I passed with Capt. Rt. Be-ing struck with his appearance and deportment, I was inclined to seek and very soon obtained an acquaintance with him. I now felt like a learner in every thing good. I have met with few men that understood the Bible like him. I even found myself inclined to know something of his parents, and the story I will never forget. He said his first recollections were associated with his mother's prayers in the closet, to which place she was accustomed to take him. His father was a great reader of the Bible, Erskine, Boston and Baxter, and a most scrupulous observer of the Sabbath. His parents had eleven children, all of whom now live, the youngest forty-five, and they are all pro-fessedly pious, and all members of the church to which their parents belonged. There are now one hundred and forty of the third and fourth generations, of whom more than three fourths are the church, giving good evidence of piety. Of these, but one belongs to another denomination that that in which the original stock pledged their tows to God. The good old people commanded their children after them, like Abraham. The account the Captain gave me of the sanctification of the Sabbath was most interesting, and bore lit-tle resemblance to the manner in which it is observed by modern Christians. The Cantain told me his parents would as soon have allowed one of their children to commit almost any sin, as to marry an unbeliever. In fact the whole training nated in salvatior, God and heaven. Th terminated in salvatior, God and heaven. The solicitude of those venerable parents was not about any of the distinctions of this world for their children. For these things they seemed to care nothing, if their offspring might but fear God and keep his commandments. I inquired as to the present circumstances of the eleven children. He told me they all had a competency. I need not say their children were well educated, exceedingly well considering they were raised in a new. ingly well, considering they were raised in a new country. My informant told me his father had two brothers, professors of religion, but the char-acter of their piety was of another stamp from that of his parents. They aimed at wealth, and God

gave them their desire, and visited the conse-quences upon their children.

I am fully satisfied that the family constitution is God's favorite instrumentality in saving the world. The church never will come up to the measure of her beauty, strength and influence, till family religion is greatly augmented. When parents truly believe that godliness is the best riches, honor and happiness for their baptized children, then will God show himself a covenant keeping God, giving his mercy to a thousand genera-tions of them that love him. Going.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY

Extracts from the last Annual Report. VERMONT AS YOUM FOR THE INSANE. Its location proves to be all that was ever an-

ticipated—most admirable.

The new building is finished in the centre, and one of the wings, and is occupied by the female patients, while the male patients occupy the beau-

tiful old mansion house.

The number of patients has always been equal to the accommodations, and the trustees urge upon the legislature most earnestly, the comple-tion of the other wing of the new building. The whole history of this institution is one of prosperity and success. The number of patients,

according to the accommodations; the proportion cured; the improved health of body and mind; the few deaths; the moral means; the economy; of commendation. Dr. Rockwell continues the able and good superintendent. The income fro board of patients last year, was \$7,925 & The expense of all kinds, including

repairs, salary of officers, &c., Leaving a balance in favor of the in-

house, and does not appear in this estimate. The erection of the new building, also, is a separate charge. The result shows that the institution being once possessed of the farm and the buildings, can obtain sufficient pay from the patients to support it. Surely the poor widow, who laid the foundation of this institution because no one else cared for this class of persons, has done more than they all!

The only considerable change in this most in location, accommodations, care, and moral means, are very good. A large proportion of the officers and attendants are pious and exemplary Christians of different denominations. But, though differing in minor points, they agree in love to Christ, and in minor points, they agree in love to Christ, and whom to live was of necessity to be of different denominations. But, though differing in minor points, they agree in love to Christ, and the souls under their care. This is felt by many of the patients, and they are grateful that they have fallen into such hands. It is a great error to suppose that the insane are unaffected with the treatment they receive, whether it is sympathetic and kind, or unwise, harsh and severe. They are probably more sensitive than they were themselves when rational, or than the great mass of mankind. Accordingly, you often see, in Asylums for the insane, effects produced by a word fitly spoken, or even by a kind and loving look, which seem almost like miracle. The full meaning of this declaration can only be understood by frequent opportunities of observation on the insane, under the care of wise and exemplary Christians. The haughty spirit of a proud and arrogant woman, who had just begun to recover from a state of furious madness, was entirely subdued, when her fury was about to return, by a skilful matron, who put her arm around her neck, and saluted her with an affectionate kiss. It was entirely effectual. She yielded at once, and bowed her stubborn will. The McLean Asylum is a delightful place to see the application of

In the Hospital at Worcester, the per cent.

In the Hospital at Worcester, the per cent. of deaths of all in the Hospital, each year, has been in 1834, 3 1-2; in 1835, 3 1-2; in 1836, 3 1-4; in 1837, 3; in 1838 4 1-2; in 1839, 4 4-10.

In the McLean Asylum, at Charlestown, Mass., the per cent. of deaths, of all under care, has been in 1835, 6 1-30; in 1837.

een, in 1835, 6 1-10: in 1836, 5 1-2: in 1837,

2-10; in 1838, 5 4-10; in 1839, 5 1-2. In the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, of 157 received during the first 11 1-2 months, of whom 114 re-mained at the close of that period, 8 died;—about

6 per cent. In the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, average number of patients last year, 88; deaths,

:—about 9 per cent. In Dr. White's Private Asylum at Hudson, N. Y. of 84 under treatment, last year, 2 died.

In no American Asylum here named, do the deaths exceed ten per cent, and in most of them "they were less than six per cent.

There has recently been published a pamphlet, entitled, "A Visit to thirteen Institutions for the largest of the period of the largest of the literature."

Insane in Europe," by Pliney Earl, M. D., of Philadelphia, by which it appears that the deaths in these European institutions, vary from thirteen to forty per cent.; while in the American Asylums noticed, none exceed ten per cent.

For the Roston Recorder "LORD, REVIVE THY WORK."

What is a revival of the work of God? It is when the Spirit is poured out, when the grace of God abounds, and souls are converted. It implies also renewed exertions among Christians. When asso renewed exertions among Christians. When the church awakes to duty and girds on the gospel armor, and marches on in the work of redemption and sanctification with new courage and vigor,—then she may be said to be revived.

When does the church need to be revived? When

Christians become cold and lukewarm, and exhibit a worldly spirit, then they have special need of a revival. Christians need to be revived, when they cherish an unkind or unforgiving spirit. When there is a want of union and pious affection, when sinners around are transgressing the laws of their Maker, and incurring His wrath and vengeance, then the effectual, fervent prayers of the devout

and engaged Christian are greatly needed.

What means are to be used to produce a revival?
Selfishness and worldliness must be put aside, and
a spirit of holiness, of ardent piety, and unceasing engagedness must be cultivated. ore spiritually minded,-think of the wisdon De more spiritually minded,—think of the wisdom and the mercy of God,—meditate much upon His unbounded, unparalleled love for a perishing world, exemplified in the unspeakable gift of His dearly beloved Son, who died for the sins of men. They must take hold of the promises, and with a firm reliance upon the grace of God, and an unshaken confidence and strong faith in the execution of all Hz invitations and threatenings, let them of all His invitations and threatenings, let them AGONIZE IN PRAYER for an outpouring of the

Spirit.

What would be the effects of a revival upon the would be seen awakchurch? One and another would be seen awak-ening to duty, and exercising that strong faith in prayer, which becomes the true Christian; the church prayer meetings would be more frequent and better sustained; social prayer meetings would be established from house to house; a spirit of entire consecration and engagedness would prevalent among Christians; professors would be seen awakening to a due sense of the solemn ob-ligations imposed upon them; and sinners would be seen turning from the error of their ways, from sin to holiness, and embracing that Saviour

Distant something more than a mile from the rillage of Desford, in Leicestershire, at the lower village of Desford, in Leicestershire, at the lower extremity of a steep and rugged lane, was seen an obscure and melancholy hovel. The door stood not wide to invite observation; the cheerful fire gleamed not through the casement, to excite attention from the passenger. The low roof and outer wall were but just perceived among the branches of the hedgerow, uncultured, and untrimmed, that ran between it and the road. As if there were nothing there that any one might seek. there were nothing there that any one might seek no way of access presented itself, and the step of curiosity that would persist in finding entrance, must pass over mud and briars to obtain it. Hav-ing reached the door with difficulty, a sight ented itself, such as the eye of delicacy is no wont to look upon. It was not the gay contentedness of peasant life, that poets tell of, and preserity sometimes stoops to envy. It was not the laborer resting from his toil, the ruddy child, exulting in its hard, scant meal, the housewife sing-ing bithely at her wheel, the repose of health, and fearlessness; pictures that so often persuade us happiness has her dwelling in the cabins of the poor. The room was dark and dirty; there was nothing on the walls but the bare beams, too ill-jointed to exclude the weather, with crevices in vain attempted to be stopped by rent and moulded paper. A few broken utensils hung about the room; a table and some broken chairs were all the furniture, except what seemed intended for a bed, yet promised small repose. The close and smoky atmosphere of the apartment gave to it the last coloring of discomfort and disease. Within there sat a figure such as the pencil might well choose for a portrait of wretchedness. Quite grey, and very old, and scarcely clothed, a woman was seen sitting by the fire-place, seemingly unconscious of all that passed around her. Her features were re-markably large, and in expression harsh; her white hair turned back from the forehead, hung uncombdupon her shoulders; her withered arm stretch-McLean Asylum at Charlestows.

The only considerable change in this most important and admirable institution, is the gradual largement of its usefulness, as seen in the number of patients and proportion of cures. The cation, accommodations, care, and moral means,

not so pect the end to come very soon.

"Are you in pain?" we asked; a question that was scarcely needed, so plainly did her movements betray it. "Yes, always in pain, but not such pain as my Saviour suffered for me; his pain was worse than mine; mine does not signify." Some remark being made on the wretchedness of her dwelling, her stern features almost relaxed into a smile as she said, she did not think it so; and wished us all as happy as herself. As she showed little disposition to talk, and never made any remark till asked for, and then in words as few and simple as might express her meaning, it was slowly, and by reiterated questions that we could draw from her a simple tale. Being asked if that was all the bed she had on which to sleep, she said she seldom slept, and it was long that she had not been able to undress herself, but that it was not been able to undress herself, but that it was on that straw she passed the night. We asked her if the night seemed not very long. "No, not long," she answered—"never long; I think of God all night, and when the cock crows, am surprised it comes so soon." "And the days you sit here all day, in pain, and unable to move.—Are the days not long?" "How can they be long? Is not he with me? Is it not all up, up?"—an expression she frequently made use of to describe the joyful elevation of her mind. On saying she passed much time in prayer, she was asked for what passed much time in prayer, she was asked for what she prayed. "To this she always answered, "Ch: to go you know—to go—when he pleases: not till he pleases." To express the facility she found in prayer, she once said, it seemed as if her prayer, were all laid out ready for her in her bed. But time would fail us to repeat the words, brief as they were, in which this aged saint expressed her gratitude to the Saviour who died for her; her enovment of the God who abode with her; her ex ectations of the heaven to which she was has

To this that I have written, I could find much to add, having notes of all that passed during the protracted years of this devoted woman's life. But my purpose here was not to make a story. I have witnessed only to what I saw, and repeated only what my ear has listened to. And I have repeated it but to prove that the happiness which all men seek, and most complain they find not, has some-times an abode where we should least expect to find it. This is an extreme case, extreme in mental enjoyment, as in external misery. But it is true. And if it be so, that a being debarred the commonest comforts of life, almost the light and heaven, suffering, and incapable even to clothe herself, or cleanse her unsightly dwelling could yet pass years of so much happi-ness, that her warmest expression of gratitude to her benefactors was to wish them a portion as happy as her own-what are we to say to tho who, amid the overflow of sublunary good, make the wide world resound with their complainings? How are we to understand it, that while blessings are showered around us as the summer rain, there wered around us as the summer rain, the is so little real happiness on earth? Because we seek it not aright; we seek it where it is not; in outward circumstances and external good; and neglect to seek it, where alone it dwells, in the close chambers of the boson. We would have a iness in time independent of eternity; we may, to seek out the rich possession for ourselves. Those who think they are succeeding, will not list our tale. But if there be any who having made trial of the world are disposed to disbelieve the existence of what they seek; if there be any among the young, who start at the report, and shrink from the aspect of their already clouded prospects, we fain would have them hear a brighter tale. There is happiness upon earth. There is happiness for the poor and for the rich; for the most prosperous and the most desolate. There is

UNIVERSALISM.

happiness, but we will not have it.

Therefore watch, and remember, that by the space of three years, I ceased not to warn every one, night and day, with tears.'

Now, if Universalism be true, such conduct as this, of Paul is perfectly unaccountable,—'Warn-ing every one night and day with tears.' If Paul lived at this day, he would find such conduct rid-iculed and scoffed at, by all the Universalists in the land. There is nothing more common now than for Universalists, professing to believe the Bible, openly to avow their hostility to any earnest, serious and protracted effort to influence dying men to accept and obey the blessed gospel. What the would be the fate of Paul or any other minister of Christ, if he were for three whole years to war certs, if the wheel for three whole years to wheel every one night and day with tears! If Paul believed in a future 'judgment,' and the 'perdition of ungodly men,' then his conduct was reasonable. If he did not, it was perfectly absurd. The conclusion, then is clear, if Universalists believe their own doctrine, they must believe that the Saviour and his apostles, spoke and acted in an un-reasonable manner. A Universalist, therefore to believe his own doctrines and the Bible at the just be an unreasonable man.

Further, if Universalism be true, the conduct of those to whom the Apostles preached, is unac-countable. As Paul reasoned of righteousness, emperance and judgment to come, Felix trem-led.' When Peter preached on the day of Pen-ecost, 'Many were pricked in their hearts,' and aid unto Peter, and the rest of the Apostles,

'Men and brethren, what shall we do.' Other instances might be added if it were necessary. All will remember that the whole tenor of the New Testament represents men as acting under a fearful responsibility in regard to the future; and those that heard the Apostles thus understood their teaching. Some trembled, others cried of others believed and obeyed, while the most persecuted. Now, would the preaching of U Some trembled others cried out persecuted. Now, would use recently a versalism, on Righteousness, Temperance and Judgment, ever produce results of this description? Was ever any person affected by the preaching of Universalism, as those above alluded to, who heard the Apostles? Is it not impossible in the nature of things, that Universalism ever should produce such effects?—Now, as like causes produce like effects, it follows conclusively, that the doctrine preached by Universalists is not the doctrine preached by the Apostles,—because it does not

roduce the same effects. And is it not passing strange that Christ and his apostles should be persecuted, from city to ci-ty, and finally martyred, for preaching, as Unisalists say, that men are not totally deprayed that they receive every day all the punishment they deserve, and that immediately, or soon after death, they will go away into everlasting happi-ness? When this wicked world persecutes for preaching such doctrines—the kingdom will certainly be divided against itself, and we may ex-

THE QUAKER.

In a voyage around the world, a work recent written by an officer on board the Columbia U. Frigate, occurs the following anecdote :-

"One of our lieutenants told me a story of a sailor attached to a ship, that interested me much "He was an excellent seamen, and so religious and peaceful, that he was called par excellence, the Quaker. He was religious in all his doings, and, with few companions, seemed to stand apart from the majority of his shipmates, as one who had lit-tle sympathy with them: but every officer and sailor respected him, for he was intelligent and

WHOLE NO. 1303.

faithful—as brave as he was religious, as generous as he was reserved. He devoted his leisure to mental improvement and the Bible: but if a daring work of duty was to be done—a deed of danger and of skill—there was none so prompt and firm as the Quaker to undertake it. Once a storm arose suddenly at night, and (though I have forgotten the peculiar nautical circumstances,) it carried away a mast, the ship broached to, and a heavy sea broke over the quarter; when as she heeled and the decks filled, it was discovered that all the lee ports had been closed, and the scuppers were not enough to release the accumulating flood. The flapping of the loose sails against the rigging—the meaning of the winds and waters, quite drowned the voice of the trumpet, and there was great danger of the ship's going suddenly was great danger of the ship's going suddenly down in the trough of the billows. Then, as the lurid lightnings for a moment illumined the deck, confusion and consternation were revealed in every direction—the men were rushing for the boats, the binnacle lights were out, and the weather helmsman had deserted his post:—when, at that critical moment, the voice of one, touching his hat at the time, said firmly to the officer of the deck: 'Sir, shall I take the helm? no one is

'Who speaks?' said the officer.
'It is the Quaker, sir.'

Yes, take the helm, my good lad, and be quick—but first knock out a lee port, while I hold the helm, and let out the water. The ship lays like a log, while these cursed fools are crazy.

The Quaker sprang, with prompt alacrity, down the half sunken deck, up to his waist in water—a vent was soon made, and the whirling current hurrying to escape, almost took the dauntless mar iner with it—but in a moment he was at the helm. Silence and obedience was restored among the crew, and the broken mast was cut away. The Quaker fixed his steady eye upon the breaking sea, headed the faitering prow to the wave, and the ship once more being relieved, soon righted— the sails secured were closely reefed, and safety

But had not the Quaker been there, where But had not the Quaker been there, where might have been the ship and its trembling spirits? And what was it that armed this man with such fearless self-possession in the midst of peril? it was surely more than natural courage—yes, it was a firm reliance on the providence of God, a submission to the decrees of dudy, whatever and wherever they might be: it was the courage of religious faith—a faith that 'casteth out all fear.'"

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1840.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER .- NO. XI.

No one has seen Niagara who has not viewed the cataract from beneath. I do not refer to the view from under the sheet of water. This I did not have; and I have been much inclined to the conclusion that, in common phrase, "it costs more than it comes to." A thorough drenching, with much inconvenient suffocation, and some real peril, are a considerable price to pay for looking up a moment, half blinded, at the arch above you, and hearing the guide bawl in your ear "this is termination rock." Still, younger and more enterprising travellers may do well to earn the diploma which for the modest sum of two dollars must be purchased by those who have made the attempt successful ly. But the cataract may be viewed from below in another way; I mean, by climbing down as near as possible to the water's edge at the foot of the Falls. Here you have the "thunder." And here. too, you measure, much more accurately, the depth of the descent. Looking down, even if you bend over the edge from the Town bridge, it is impossible to make the distance to the gulf seem half so great, as when you stand under, as near as the spray will let you, and look up. So did Brainard, the poet, when he conceived those "strange thoughts, the best vet uttered upon the theme. which "crowded into his brain, as he looked upward to" the mighty work of God. Something is gained in the way of impression, by those who dis like climbing and getting wet, by watching the American Falls from the ferry boat; though that does not come near enough to the sheet for the finest effect of the upward view.

But I ought also to mention another point which I have never seen alluded to; from which a downward look may be taken to great advantage. I mean a projection on the high bank above the Table Rock on the Canada side. This bank forms the front of a remarkable plain now occupied by a Highland Regiment, from 60 to 80 feet higher than the bank of the river. At the place al tioned, there is a small building erected, from which you can look directly down both upon the Great Fall itself, and the abyss below it. The distance seems to contract the extremities of the "Horseshoe," so that you look down upon a vast circle,a huge amphitheatre of waters, plunging into a vast cavern, which to your momentary surprise, does not fill up. As I looked down through the trees, upon that scene, and listened to the unceasing roar, with the light but beautiful accompaniament of a British regimental band behind me, I felt a warmer glow of excitement than at any other point. I turned away Highland Regiment in full dress. It is the 93done of the few which have persisted in retaining the inconvenient and uncomfortable, not to say indecorous costume of the Gaelic mountain There is no covering below the waist, except a tightly fitted frock or petticoat, of tartan plaid, falling half way from the hips to the knees, and shoes and stockings, the latter reaching half way up from the ancles to the knees .- Their dress, in other re spects, is very splendid, especially the "bonnet," niefly composed of a huge bunch of black ostrick plumes passing over the top of the cap and hanging down, in the most graceful manner, upon the shoulder. They were a noble looking set of men,-tonoble for either branch of their business, that of killing, or being killed.

One word more and I will leave Nisgara. It is an object which every American ought if possible, te behold. It speaks ill for our taste, and bodes ill to our improvement in national character on the score of taste, that so many thousand Americans who car and do travel in every other direction, pass their lives, almost within the sound of those mighty waters, without visiting such a work of God. No wonder that European travellers, hurrying, as they often do, directly from the packet-ship which brought them over, anxious to lose no time, and to run no risk of disappointment in seeing so important an object of their tour, are surprised at the indifference they find in us. It is true the surprise is often reciprocal, respecting objects in other c tries which we visit and which those who live near them have never seen; and yet it should be remembered that no other country has a Nizgara. If the Falls of Schaffhausen are higher, and other cataract remarkable for one or another cause, the whole world else shows nothing so grand as such a river making such a leap. It is a for the Christian, as well as for the poet or painter But enough, perhaps, too much of this desultory "writing up" of Niagara. It must be seen.

WASHINGTON CITY.

[From our Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, DEC. 8, 1840. Dear Sir .- When I found the fine autumn weather continuing up to the very day of my departure from New York for the South, I felt quite sure that for the present at least I had escaped the rigors of At Philadelphia, too, the next morning, the same prospect continued. But before reaching Baltimore, Boreas undertook to lay his rough hand upon us; and though he only reached us with the tips of his fingers, and retarded our arrival here by a few hours' time, yet now we were under his grasp. I little thought of finding snow drifts and a New England temperature in the District of Columbia. The snow is 12 or 15 inches deep on a level, great is the change which has taken place, that and gives little token of leaving us. And were I not pleasantly domesticated with a New England know how to be comfortable and choose to be so, in cold weather, I fear I should be both chilled and discontented during my "week in tears of contrition and sorrow over the sins tha Washington." The rail roads have all been blockall night without light, or food or drink, in cold cars. tion. They also contribute largely to sustain th -All this, however, is something rare. So heavy fall of snow has not been known here for 10 years, and so long a one, never .- Few of the churches were opened on the Sabbath. I enjoyed the pleasure of a private service in the parlor of Gov. P. formerly of Maine. In the best weather the churches here are but thinly attended; and their style of architecture, together with the embarrassed condition of most of the religious societies, surprised me. The four Presbyterian churches here would not, together, make one, equal in number and strength to those in our eastern cities. One is literally struggling for existence ;-another depends on foreign aid in the erection of a new house of worship—another supports its minister only so far as a government clerkship fails to maintain him, while only one,-the first church,-can be considered strong.-There are, however, many warmhearted friends of the Redeemer here, and many gentlemen, not church members, who respect, and help in sustaining religious institutions.

The city itself is a straggling, ill-built cluster of of its size, I am certain, in the United States, aside worthy of a great and prosperous nation. The new painting, by Chapman, just placed in one of the va-cant pannels of the Rotunda, has great merit. Its defects are principally those of the subject, which painting occupies.

Through the kindness of one of the members, I enjoyed the somewhat rare treat of a sleigh-ride, as well as an introduction to most of the public places and many public men; among the latter, the President, whom we found alone, and conversed with for some time. He seems to have philosophy and self-possession enough to prevent any exhibition a least, perhaps any feeling of chagrin, at his present position .- After all this sight-seeing, I had still my highest gratification reserved for the evening, when I spent half an hour with Ex-President Adams. He seemed in good health and spirits, and gave us incidentally some glimpses of the vast store of historical and political knowledge in which be doubtless exceeds all other men in America. He made the first and only motion in the House today, respecting the rescinding of one of the Rules J. W. C.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 11, 1840. MR. WILLIS,-Having reached this city of our great national council, bearing the name of the father of our young country, I propose to spend few weeks in studying the national character, and observing the operations of the complicated machinery of this democratic, representative, federal, republican government. I use all these epithets because they are all applicable to our peculiar institutions; and because it is only by the use of them all in connection, that we can effectually guard against the abuse, which party spirit ha made of them, when taken separately and applied to party purposes. The time of my continuance here is somewhat uncertain. But while I do re main, I will endeavor, agreeably to your request. to give you the results of my observations and reflections on men and things.

The circumstances attending the meeting of Congress, and the cause of the failure to form a Querum on the first day of the session, you have allished on the first of March. Six Nos. will be isready learned. The President's Message too will sued in a year, one in two months, making two ments of political speculators. Your readers, thereany remarks which might draw me into the politified controversy. I may, hereafter, however, have some of the doctrines laid down in this public docmark, that it is a labored attempt to vindicate the course pursued, and justify the measures adopted by the present and last administrations. With what success this attempt is made, it does not become me to decide. Your readers will decide for according to their political relations and prejudices. me will say, that it is a triumphant vindication; and others will pronounce it a complete failure; anticipation .- Farther your deponent, on this sub- from ject, saith not.

Nothing of importance has yet been done or proportunity for the absent members to get in, who to the presiding officers to appoint the standing Committees of the session.

I have only time to add, that since the adjournis in perfect keeping with the architecture, and other ornaments of that spacious and magnificent room. I should add, but the public have been already apprised of the fact, that a new painting, executed by Chapman has been placed in the Rotunda; beck, to the production of a work of great literary corresponding in size and form with the four histor ical paintings by Trumbull.

When I have heard what others, especially those and not till then, shall I hazard an opinion; till ther I shall only dare to say, that it is quite an imposing and attractive ornament. Yours, &c. J ...

MISCELLANEOUS RELIGIOUS INTELLI-The receipts of the Gospel Propagation Society up to the end of June, amount to £24,277. A gran of £5,000 has been made towards the endowmen of additional colonial bishoprics, and an annual in crease of £1,500 for the missionary operations i the south of India.-Two proclamations issued b Lieut. Gov. Hobson, on the 21st of May, 1840, declare every part of the islands of New Zealand to be British territory, and under the full sovereign ty of her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and su eessors .- Hundreds of the Bechuanas of South Africa, of whom it was said in their former condition. that they had not one ray of light to give them any idea of a future state of being, are now yielding obedience to our Lord Jesus Christ, living epistles known and read of all the heathen around. those who still stand aloof, look on with amazement, to see the robber become honest, to see the unclean become chaste, to see individuals, who were once a terror to all around them, shedding they have committed.-The colored population of ed up, the mails stopped, and passengers detained Jamaica seem to be exceedingly desirous of instrucgospel among themselves. One of the church missionary congregations raises between £60 and £70 per quarter .- Rev. Dr. Duff and Mrs. Duff, church of Scotland missionaries, arrived at Calcutta on the Rev. Alexander Fyvie, of Surat, departed to his eternal rest on the 10th of June, honored by his Divine Master as an instrument of most extensive usefulness, and whose course of labor uniformly exhibited the most zealous attachment to the cause of Christ among the heathen. For some time, his mind appeared to be particularly spiritual, and death and eternity seemed to pervade his pray ers and his thoughts .- A society was formed last year in London, called "The British India Society," chiefly among members of the Society of Friends, whose object is to obtain from every available source authentic and impartial information respecting the present actual condition of the natives of India, and the circumstances of that country. and to give the widest possible circulation to the information so obtained. A deep interest has been shops and houses; the most ordinary looking place awakened, which has led to the formation of a num ber of auxiliary associations.-From the depot of from the public buildings. These are noble, and the British and Foreign Bible Society at Paris, there have been issued during the year, 137,095 copies of the Scriptures, being 15,685 more than in the preceding year. Mr. De Pressense, in the eleven years of his agency, has been permitted to is not great and historical enough for the place the bring into circulation 666,051 copies. A large part of the work of distribution has been carried on by means of colporteurs, 72 having been more or le employed during the past year. Messsrs. Curtois, of Toulouse, have received a further supply of 1,000 Testaments. The word is thus into into the very heart of the Roman Catholic population. The fact is unquestionable, that De Bibles and Testaments are more and more sought after, and purchased by those for whom they were particularly intended. The Evangelical So-Geneva have employed 50 colporteurs, and issued 2,072 Bibles and 3,456 Testaments. The labors of Mr. Tiddy and of his industrious colporteurs in Belgium have been continued. The issues of the year amount to 18,366 copies; 10,000 French Testaments have been printed in Brussels. The Netherlands Society has distributed 10,759 Bibles and Testaments. The translation of the Old Testament in the Javanese dialect, is proceeding under the uspices of the Society. Dr. Pinkerton has been able unremittingly to pursue his labors during the past year in Germany and Prussia. His issues have ted to 7,092 more copies than in the preced ing year. He has distributed Bibles in the Geran, Polish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Italian, Wendish, Servian, Lithuanian and Hebrew language Dr. Pinkerton remarks, that there are many proofs, that a decided progress is making, from year to year, in different parts of Protestant Germ favor of gospel principles. The reformation from

principles, and the people are becoming again ac quainted with the truths of the gospel.

neology and various forms of infidelity will assur

adly go forward, until the truth gains a complet

ascendancy. The churches and schools are gradu-

THE AMERICAN ECLECTIC The first number of this new work, conducte by Dr. Peters and Mr. Treat, has made its appearance in good time. The second No. will be pub-It is already before the public, and subject to the type is employed, and the pages are large. The perusal of every man, who can read, throughout this first article is an introductory one by the senior edreading country. Already, indeed, it is passing the itor, illustrating the object and plan of the work, ordeal of newspaper critics, and eliciting the com- and the obligations and facilities of American literature. The views expressed are liberal and just. not need epistolary commentaries. Nor The body of the article contains a well-reasoned ardoes it belong to me, as a mere looker on, to hazard gument, showing that the unobstructed introduction into this country of foreign literature is for the cal arena and place me on party ground, or involve advantage of our own native stock. Free trade, or the Recorder in political discussion and unsancti- a liberal policy, on this subject, is the most profitable for all parties. Article second, also from Dr. occasion to refer to some of the positions taken, and Peters, is a compilation of valuable notices, relating to periodical literature in Great Britian, prior to ument. At present, I leave it, with the single re- 1800. The sources of information are Mr. Cross's Introduction to his selections from the Edinburgh Review, the American Encyclopædia, D'Israeli's works, an article in the church of England Review. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, etc. Article third is from the British and Foreign Review, on Chartism. themselves; and will, doubtless, decide differently, in England, its Causes and Remedy. It is full of startling facts. The writer contends that there is no national church in England; there is an established church, but not a national one; and will add, that the country has so decided in large proportion of the population have withdrawn communion with her, and endless are the schisms, jealousies, and rival animosities that divide those who nominally prefer her faith. And hence posed in Congress; and yesterday both Houses ad- the religious wants of Englishmen, are neglected journed over to Monday next. This will afford op- to a degree which is a dishonor to the Christian name. Tens of thousands are living in England in have been detained on the road by the long storm, what it is no exaggeration to call pure heathenism. and unusually deep snow. It will also allow time Article fourth is a curious morsel from Swedish literature, by George P. Marsh, Esq., of Burlington, VI. It contains a clear and satisfactory account of the Swede, Olof Rudbeck the Elder, and his Atment of Congress in July, the Representatives' Hall lantica. The Atlantica is one of the most celebrathas been adorned with a splendid chandelier; which ed works which ever issued from the Scandinavian press. It aims at nothing less than to show, that Sweden is the Atlantis of Plato. A luxuriant fancy

on the moral condition of North America. It was as to meet the prominent difficulties in the orthogoriginally occasioned by a work of Dr. Hamburgh, a gentleman who visited the United States a few years ago, in order to inquire particularly into our system of prison discipline. illustrative notes are added by the translator, which order to fix in the mind their correct spelling. 5. It are judicious, and aim to the point. The article itself is of considerable value, as showing the opinons of an enlightened foreigner, upon our social and religious systems. Art. sixth contains translations from Icelandic literature from Mr. Eli-Burritt of Worcester. They are not of great ntrinsic value, but they are curious specia the literary efforts of the hardy race who first disovered the shores of our continent. Article seventh is on the commercial relations of Great Britain. China, and the opium question. It is an intelli gent and able discussion of the subject, though, we hink, hardly impartial. It is written by an En glishman, and almost of course, it must have prepossessions and prejudices. In our humble view, the proceedings of Admiral Eliott, and of the British government, are incapable of vindication. They are characterised by flagrant injustice, and so the are viewed now, and will be forever, by all impar tial individuals and nations. It requires specia pleading, on the part of those periodical writers who are concerned to uphold the present government of Great Britain, to cover up the manifes wrong-motives and wrong-doings, leading to and onsequent upon, the attack on China. not to look tamely upon a national outrage, upon a violation of the law of nature, because the result nay possibly be the breaking down of a wall a prejudice, and the introduction of the gospel into a great empire. It would be breaking one law in order to effect the introduction of another; or, rathe it would be trampling on the principles of natural theology in order to set forth the claims of revealed religion; forcing in opium and Bibles in the same ship, one for the benefit of the British commerce, and the other for the salvation of the souls of the Chinese.

Article eighth is a short review of Guizot's edi tion of Washington's writings, extracted from the English Monthly Review. Article ninth is from the London Quarterly Review, and article tentl from the Edinburgh; the former on the Russian ex peditions to the Polar Regions, and the latter on Fellowes's Excursion in Asia Minor. The thre concluding articles, eleventh, twelfth, and thireenth, are miscellaneous, referring to recent dis coveries in the arts and sciences; bibliographical notices and a select list of new publications

On the whole, we are much pleased with th pecimen number. Good judgment has been man ifested in the selection of topics, and industry and care are exhibited in the introductory and illu trative notes. One great advantage it possesse ver most of our secular periodicals. It does no throw down with one hand what it builds up with another. It excludes every thing of an immoral of even of a doubtful character. It has no fellowship with the theatre, or with the miserable trash which composes most of our modern novels. We hope and trust that the Eclectic will work its way to a extended usefulness, and to an ample patronage It will do honor to American as well as to foreign lit erature. It will furnish a large amount of vals reading for all persons of cultivated minds. If the nise of the prospectus is at all fulfilled-" the literature of the world,"-we shall regard it as a new development of the power of the press, a new

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

reason for gratitude to God for this wonderful in-

THE PROTESTANT ANNUAL. 1841. Edited by Cha lotte Elizabeth. pp. 307. London; Franc Baisler. Boston; William D. Ticknor. The title of this elegant volume sufficiently indi tes its design-to instruct and edify the friends of iginal Protestantism. How far that design is ikely to be accomplished, our readers will we name among the contributors, the Rev. Bickersteth, Rev. John Cumming, Rev. Dr. lmers, Rev. H. B. Macartney, Macleod Wyley. Esq., Rev. H. McNeile, Rev. J. Hartley, Rev. Dr. Muir, Robert Montgomery, and the fair Editor. These are not the only contributors, but they are the largest. And it is not too much to say that the writing is fine, the subjects important and treated in a masterly manner, and the whole execution of he work is marked with beauty and elegance Ten pictorial illustrations are introduced, done he best style of the English artists. It will be difficult, we apprehend, to find another volume of the ally receiving accessions of young men of better kind equally rich in evangelical truth, and of supe

> kind, and of unrivalled beauty. A MANUAL ON CHRISTIAN BAPTISM; or, the nature subjects and mode of this Dicine ordinance, point-ed out and defended, by Rec. Antony Atrood. Philadelphia, 1840. Boston; Saxton & Peirce, 133 1-2 Washington street. pp. 226, 18mo.

rior finish in every department of labor bestowed

apon it. And it will form a "token of friendship,"

adapted to the season, of unsurpassed value of it

ect of this work, is not controversy but instruction." It brings together the principal arguments and facts belonging to the subject, in a conensed form and easy style, with a view to form a pocket companion" "for those who have but little leisure to peruse larger works." From several circui mstances we infer that the author belongs to the Methodist communion; but, he discovered subject he discusses. So far as we can judge from a cursory examination, the volume is well adapted to enlighten the public mind, and do good, by promoting harmony of views on the important matter in debate between different Christian denomina tions. While it is to be regretted that points, comparatively so unimportant should be allowed to rend the church of God, and alienate its differer branches from each other, it seems that it cannot be avoided, in the present state of imperfection and sin. And every work like this, professing a design to disperse darkness and subdue prejudice, and extend a knowledge of the will of God, deserves the approbation and patronage of the members of all

THE PRACTICAL SPELLING BOOK, WITH READING LESSONS. By T. H. Gellawdet, and Horsee Hooker. Hartford; Belknap & Hamersly. 1840. Boston; Crocker & Brewster. pp. 166.

Boston; Crocker & Brevester. pp. 166.

The names of Gallaudet and Hooker, are alone sufficient guarantee to the public, of a work of in rinsic merit; and without even a glance at the pages of a spelling book coming from their hands, we should run no hazard in commending it to the use of any primary school. Still, they will not thank us so much for any recommendation of this kind, as even for fair and manly criticism, if it were it is our wish to say distinctly, that after a somebook, it seems to us admirably contrived to aid the and an ardent patriotism, united themselves in Rudbeck, to the production of a work of great literary interest. The fifth article is a translation by the junior editor, of an article from a French periodical, solution and unusual. 2. It so classifies these words in tracts, for the greater advantage of an increase of living teachers. It aims at the subjugation of the civil government. Its opionism of the civil government. Its opionism of the elaction of those who seek such Clinck. Its object is power. It is exclusive. It is exclusive. It is exclusive and aloof from all other religious denominations; and loof from all o efforts of the teacher, and facilitate the progress of

raphy and pronunciation of our language. 3. It impresses on the mind of the learner the principal anomalies of our orthography. 4. It adopts a me thodical arrangement of the more difficult words, in aims at keeping up the attention and interest of the learner, and testing his accuracy. 6. Reading lessons are introduced in a very early part of the book, as easy as they need be, and combining interest with moral instruction. Small illustrative cuts are also given with these lessons. The more attention we have paid to this book of "rudiments. the more have we been pleased with it, especially its most prominent feature-the teaching of orthography, or spelling. Nothing that we have seen compares with it, in this matter. Our sympathies always have been, and still are, with the good old Webster's spelling book "-but it has been wel nigh ruined by the miserable typographical execution of some of its editions; and if it must be su perseded by any other, we know not a better than the well adapted and beautifully printed "Practical Spelling Book."

A SCRIPTURE MANUAL, containing four and thirty-fire questions on theological and moral subjects, alphabetically arranged, designed to fa-cilitate the finding of proof texts. By Charles Simmons. Boston; Crocker & Brewster. Proc-Simmons. Boston; Crocker & Brewster. Providence. Isaac Wilcox. Utica; G. Tracy. New York; Anti-Slavery Offices. 1830. 240, 12mo.

The preparation of this volume is a good work for Zion, for which the author will not lose his raward. For the minister, whose whole study is, or ought to be, the interpretation of the word of God, it will not supersede "Gaston's collections" or some equally copious digest of the Scriptures, under appropriate heads of doctrine or duty; nor for the private Christian, will it supersede the comparing of Scripture with Scripture, as he has been accus tomed to do, if faithful to his high privileges. But it will form a valuable assistant, to those who have fession by a godly life. not the means of procuring larger works of th same kind. The man who studies the Bible with a view to use it as the "sword of the Spirit," in defeating error, and confirming the minds of men in the truth, will find it an important auxiliary Here, he may more casily fill his quiver with sharp arrows, than by turning over the pages of the Bible to hunt them for himself; but whether the labor thus saved, will finally turn to his account, may still be a question. We are not quite sure on this point. If he will use the "Manual," simply as a help to the study of the Scriptures, and not as a substitute for study, he will no doubt be much ben-

One thing is certain-the low price of the book 50 or 62 1-2 cents) evinces it to be no money makng concern. It must have cost considerable in the preparation; and vet the sale of the whole edition can do little more than defray the expense of printing and sale. It is certainly worth more than it cost to the purchaser, allowing that it has no higher value than books in general of the same ize. But such an allowance cannot fairly be made It is worthy of a place in every Christian library nd will be found on trial, we have do doubt a valued rade mecum, by all who wish to be wel armed in defence of the great truths of religion.

In regard to the pertinency of some passages noted in answer to questions stated, there will of ourse be differences of opinion. All men do not see alike. The rules of biblical interpretation are not by all men equally well understood-nor by any men, perfectly. Any serious objection to the volime on this ground, therefore, will not hold. The author has his opinions. They are here seen. different opinions, and will consider his quotations as inapposite. Still, biblical investigation is promoted, inquiry is encouragedand the cause of truth is advanced. Success to the "Scripture Manual."

BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS. The Baptist Missionary Magazine for December

ontains brief notices of the Missions in Stan, and mong the OTTAWA Indians.

SIAM .- Natire craft .- A man professing himself ne of the king's soldiers, brought a feigned request from Chau Fa, that some of the missionaries m repair to his palace, to meet thirty Englishmen. The tement appeared suspicious; hewas taken however in a boat to Chau Fa's, where he confessed himself n league with forty men, some of them in the employ of the mission, whose design it was to plunder the houses of the missionaries. He received chastisement for his imposition, and was left in irons A Good Example .- A Chinese in the habit of at nding the family worship of the mission, brought one evening a number of his friends to hear the word of God explained. The missionaries were absent. Instead of disappointing his associates, by returning without witnessing the worship of God, he read a chapter in the Bible, and tried to explain it himself, then engaged in prayer, and sung a hymn. Some of the domestics of the family were present, and one of the members of the church.

ent at worship in the chapel in the morning, and and the native brethren in their prayers particularly remembered the converts; and their own countrymen, the Chinese, now threatened by the Eng lish; and the missionary societies, straitened for designs. Appropriate topics of supplication. An old Disciple.-Pe Chun (father Chun) is be

oming infirm and childish, being more than 80 years old ;-he resides more than a mile and a half from the chapel, and invariably walks to meeting, and was but once absent for many months.

Chinese prayer and hymn-book .- It contains 32 hymns, and six forms of prayer, including the Lord's prayer. The hymns were mostly written by one of e native members of the church. Some of the prayers also were his own composition, and the others were put into the Chinese idiom by his assistance.

Religious Assemblies .- Sometimes as many as 20 Chinese assemble for worship in addition to the death and the judgment do not show it to be unmembers of the school. Seven of them are members of the church, and five others are in the en ployment of the missionaries. One or two others THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF NEW YORK. afford some evidence of piety. Some are making encouraging progress in Christian knowledge -but others, through the hardness of their hearts vield not to the truth.

Printing department.-The usual number of men em ployed in this department is diminished one fourth, in the hope that by this retrenchment, aid may be furnished toward sending out candidates for the missionary work, who are now detained in Amerdeserved, and we were prepared to make it. And ica for want of funds. It is not that the mission has less confidence in the value of tracts and books, what patient and lengthened examination of this but that they have more confidence in oral instruction-they forego the advantage of an increase of

once enclosed millions of worshippers, groping then ion, and under as now, in the gloom of superstiti the curse of God! Where are those multitudes! Liberal distributions of Siamese tracts and Chinese books have here been made.

PHRA BAT .- 50 or 60 miles higher up an than Ayuthia, the place of yearly resort for nultitudes of the worshippers of Boodh. The temple is situated on a high eminence of rock, and the loor 14 by 20 feet is overlaid with plates of silver, about a foot square, soldered together. In the centre, was the pretended impression of the foot of Gaudama, three feet long, one and a half broad— che half a foot below the level of the floor. This was of enclosed by a little wall of planter, about a foot

OTTAWAS, in Michigan.

The Ottawa colony consists of 26 families, or more than 100 souls. Their attention has been much turned to agriculture, and some of them have followed mechanical pursuits for a livelihood. Their crops the past season have been good. They dwell in comfortable log-houses, and are unxious to possess cows and sheep.
Mr. and Mrs. Slater, are teachers. Mr. N. Patter-

son is farmer. The number of children on the list privileges.—Presbyterian. is 25, all except four of pure Indian blood. One young man of promise, entered the last quarter, who came over fifty miles, expressly to attend the

Meetings are held and well attended, every other day of the week for divine instruction. the unconverted speak with interest on the subject of religion-but they know not the plague of their hearts. Few become Christian A Temperance society has been organized and

have signed the pledge. Three have died happily-two, adult members of the church, and the her, a youth. The moral strength of the colony is thus weakened. But the Lord is able to raise up others, who shall in like manner adorn their pro-

SOUTHERN CONVENTION

Pursuant to a call numerously signed, 16 minisrs and 12 laymen, representatives of several outhern and southwestern Presbyteries, met in Convention at Cassville, Geo., Oct. 23, 1840. Rev. Robert Hardin, D. D., was chosen President, and Rev. T. Magruder, Secretary. The business of the Convention was first, to attend to communications addressed to them :- second, to receive a statement of the violations of the constitution, during the progress of the (so called) Reform; third, t the present and prospective relations of Constituonal Presbyterianism; fourth, to discuss the propriety of establishing a literary and theological institution; fifth, to consider the importance of a religious newspaper and the best means of sustaining and circulating the same; sixth, to ascertain the numerical strength of Constitutional Presbyterianism in the southern and southwestern States; sev enth, to devise effectual means for supplying destiutions. Committees were appointed on these several subjects. Nothing is distinctly said in this plan of business, on the subject of slavery; resoluons however were introduced by a clerical member, and referred to a special committee; their report approves the course adopted by the last Conitutional Assembly, and expresses the hope, that the same body, at their next session, will take such order on the subject, as to "remove a serious obstacle to an entire union of Constitutional Presbyterians throughout this land." A subject this, not be at once disposed of. Both branches of the Presbyterian church will yet be rent in twain by this "vexed question," in despite of any policy they may adopt, unless the southern churches shall ohey the voice of God, and "render to their ser-

server, from which we abstract the above facts, is not yet published in full-we hope to add further results of the Convention next week

NEWARK COLLEGE, DEL.—The Trustees of the Institution have acceded to the propositions of the President Elect—Rev. E. W. Gilbert; viz. to take immediate measures to get rid of the lottery; and NEWARK COLLEGE, DEL .- The Trustees of this President Elect-Rev. E. W. Gilbert; viz. to take o fill all future vacancies in the Board with Contitutional Presbyterians, till these shall constitute a majority of the Board. They have already filled the only existing vacancy, by the unanimous election of Rev. John L. Grant, of Philadelphia. Prospects are highly encouraging, for the growth of an evangelical and liberal literary institution in the bosom of "Little Delaware."

IS YOUR PASTOR DISAPPOINTED?

When he first found your name on the church record it is not unlikely he said, within himself, "I shall tion; perhaps to ask pardon of some indiv he well sustained by that disciple." Perhaps years have since fled, and may be each of them has brought him the disappointment of hope? He hoped to the little room in the bazaar was filled. An ac- have seen you a strong man armed in the service of count of the recent revivals in America was given, God. Has he been compelled to make the painful record of your spiritual weakness? He thought you would stand by him the kind counsellor, the prompt and efficient agent of a sarding his plans, is night thee." and of doing good. Has he leaned upon a broken catholic spirit, and a large acquaintance with its want of means to carry into effect their benevolent reed? The first months of his acquaintance with you were pleasant, as piety seemed strong and growing stronger, and he gloried in the you were rising more and more toward the great deal of mischief. stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. Has he had the pain of seeing the bright star grow dim, vigorous faith become weaker, and active piety dwindle to mere negative goodness? Has he had occasion with sadness to exclaim, "He did run well, who hath hindered him!"

Is the Pastor disappointed in your Christian character? Press this question upon your conscience. It is a sore evil for you to have grieved the heart, weakened the hand, and disappointed the hopes of that affectionate friend of your soul. Beware that profitable for you!

In the city of New York, it is supposed that there are eighty thousand Roman Catholics, who may be regarded as permanent residents. Confiding in their supposed strength, they already regard themtheir supposed stren selves of much con elves of much consequence in a political point of new and from the exclusive and ambitious nature of view and from the exclusive and ambitious nature of their religion, it may be presumed they will always be found to side politically with the party which promises most for their ecclesiastical advancement. Other denominations, powerful as they may be, will always be divided on politics, and that for the simple reason, that they have no ambitious desire to render the state subservient to their establishment. In this way the government has nothing to fear from protestantism. But it is different with popery. It aims at the subjugation of the civil government. Its object is power. It is exclusive. It keeps far aloof from all other religious denominations; and entertains not for them the slightest charity.

ng, for a share in the school fund : ed by the State. That they should have right to the benefits of such a fund, no o ne will question; but us lusive privilege, they ref ne terms with other denme terms with o is a general one, designed to confer the leducation on all alike, in the public is education on all alike, in the public institute is of course free from all sectarianism. Nor denomination is known, as such, by this ment. A plan, however, which shows no try, does not suit the genius of the professo Roman faith, and they are now actually application to the City Councils to have a this fund apportioned to them, that they me clusively devote it to the establishment and of Roman Catholic schools? Roman Catholic schools! Peculi shown them-the author state, are to make a particular re pish schools!! While we have of the ambitious spirit of the ly expected that it would have betrayed itself. It m d as to do an act which will go to estab digion, for that must be regarded as the

REVIVALS

MAINE .- A letter to the Editor of the Portlan Mirror under date Calais, Nov. 26, 1840, says . The first appearance of the Revival precise number of hopeful converts I am churches—and several, I do not know have been added also to the Methodi St. Stevens on the English side of the separates us from the vival throughout this County, has be power and precious results tional churches, besides those who have unto with the Baptists and Methodists. And of the who have thus added numerical strength to the churches, it may be said generally that they have increased also their spiritual power. The church themselves have been edified, and walking in fear of the Lord and in the comfort of the Hal Ghost have been multiplied

PENNSYLVANIA .- The Lutheran Observ lished at Bultimore, gives information of a r in Pikeland Church, Chester county, Pa, in about seventy are supposed by the writer to been the subjects of grace. NEW YORK .- We are informed that a revisal

religion, of considerable power, and happy a ence, is now in progress at Millville, Chen Co., N. Y.

Rome, N. Y .- From the Rome Sentinel, we les ROME, N. Y.—From the Kome Senunci, we a that the meeting noticed last week, still contin-and with increasing interest. "Very large con-gations are in attendance every day and eve-and from the deep solemnity which appears, a can doubt that the spirit of the Lord is m upon the minds of this people in a manner unusual; many during the last week we! unusual; many during the last week stand have openly espoused the cause who have hitherto cared for none of the

CANADA .- The Canada Baptist Magazine, st. that there is a revival in progress, at Beckwill C. The Baptist church at Montrose, Pa., ha cently enjoyed a season of special religious int

A new Protestant church has been opened a ris, and is to be occupied by Rev. Mark W. will seat 1,100; twenty ministers were prein which nearly a thousand children of Romans are gratuitously taught.

DO THE DUTY THAT LIES NEAREST

"Do the duty that lies nearest thee; thy second vants that which is just and equal."

It appears from a report of one of the committees that the number of Constitutional ministers, so far as can be ascertained, in the south and southwest, as can be ascertained, in the south and southwest, and candidates 18; churches and candidates 18; churches are claimed.

Action is the key was open to key man of action which is prompted by the Spirit of answer to fervent payer. Do and thou shall know doctrine." A Kempis very truly says, "in doctrine." A Kempis very truly says, "in the surface of the committees of action which is prompted by the Spirit of answer to fervent payer. duty will already have become cleared."
maxim is worth volumes to all whose min doctrine." A Kempis very truly says, "inste-indulging anxious inquiries into the future cond-of our soul, we should apply ourselves whol know what is 'the good and acceptable wi God.'" If we doubt whether we truly love Go us now obey him, and our doubts will va that hath my commandments, and keepe it is that loveth me." I have thought that the path of duty often an

o humility and meekness are apt and marvel that our way is hedged up-perhaps, the neglect of some duty so ver that we have hardly noticed it, is the c

Perhaps we have said something unadagainst the reputation of another; or thrown out a hasty word which may he ed some one against the truth; or pe ed some one against the truth; or perhadulging a wrong spirit toward some ment family or community in which we reside be plainly our duty to retract the indiscr an offence known only to him at though a little thing plain, it goes against pride and self-esteer that the faulty brother neglects its perform he may go to work ever so zealously inside partment of the cause of Christ, but he me pect peace till that little duty is done. In this labors, he may bear the small voice so him, "who hath required this of thee! is nigh thee." The most self-denying not usually of the great sort; the work knows nothing of them. Eternal truth that is unjust in the least is unjust also it Little duties, if neglected, are the little Solomon tells us of, deceptive imps, but they

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The Rev. Dorus Clark, agent of the Ac Colonization Society, delivered an excelle course, last Sabbath evening, in the soul course, last Sabbath evening, in the smeeting-house in Andover, on Africation. Though the roads were in a very yet a highly respectable audience assistened with great attention to the facts ments of the speaker. As a result of the speaker are successful. a very liberal subscription has been come aid of the funds of the Society by the get Andover. The flourishing Ladres' Society of same place, forwarded to the Parent Society is three weeks since, a donation of \$50. Mr C is deeply interested in his object, and presents an impressive and entirely unobjectionable man. We are glad that this noble cause is in set hands. The much abused Colonization Societ evidently and rapidly recovering its kold upon affections of the people of New England. It come out from its trials like gold seven times rified. Andover. The flourishing Lac rified.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

Mr. Editor .- The time is at hand, when wery often consist of small, attractive be will both please the eye and enrich the you permit me, through the pages of to invite the attention of those who se

arious bindings, various bindings,
varying in prices,
Among those be
Infant Series in
small picture boo,
part also bound to
Book—Samuel in
—The Faded Flot
ings—Mary's Hos
some engravings—
Youg Forester—T Youg Forester-Anne Allen—T Boy—Dying Ch Character of Ci
Mother—The Ha
fering—The Litt
Rod—Heaven—Te
ev—Hints and Sk
glis, or the Belove
children doing G
quirers, &c.
Among these a
kept at the Depo
making a selection ZION'S HERALI

DECE

rom the editor ceeded by Mr. Franklin Rand as ew arrangement good degree of inwill secure it the denomination.

A TEMPERANCE boro' chapel, Sun-inclement weather terston and Pier friends of the caus the trump of rally

Waterville Coll hich was co condition that the in one year, was stant—the year e-institution will no

SUMMA

One Day Later Columbus, from L Sunday, bringing They do not conta speech of the Ki favorable to the m The speech of t gave yesterday in our hopes and pre-which that discounjust and upright in towards neighbori ifested therein by claims his love of

sentatives of the

maintenance of a mon interests of

progress of civilizathat he would equal the honor of Francommanded her t The Mammoth tleman who has steamer building b Company at Briste ter about 3000 to ter about 3000 to will exceed 3600 any ship ever buil age will be gained of iron for her hul be comparatively cy possessed by it ly be able to carr

point when the in America, and speed, is consider Her engines, wo power, and it is co age voyage across 10 days. She will so that in all proba be at rest. In co Smith's screw pro-greatest experimen will, we believe, be at Cumberland Bas greatest experime will, we believe, at Cumberland I Bristol harbor.—

Later from Con Doty arrived at Ne Macao on the 5th of one day later that had been made for ships, Adelaide and detained at Bocca ron. It was thoug Admiral Elliot's tilities had com tween the British f

Body of Napoleo Shreve, which arriv Canton, left St. He Canton, left St. He ceremony of exhun-took place with ge-his death was emb-found in a state of-tures being preserve Napoleon died May-veyed on board the vorite, sailed for Fr-sailed from France on a Oct. 8.

FROM AFRICA. ing secretary of 1 by brig Atlanta, a

Reverend and De adelphia, is expects
for the United State
nity to write. The
sually healthy state
ous and flourishing,
ened us last spring
fect peace and s fect peace and se throughout all our influence which the we have past year, we have fully with all the some at a consider of their hostilities of their hostilities we country, from Bo P moment, I believe, quillity—a thing wh in the memory of u coast where we have been obliged honest and peaceful advantage in increasafety; while our effited by an enlarged production. You

TEXAS .- ACCOU Orleans, give a sing

ation :A number of dis selves Federalists in tralists, proclaimed got up a sort of nat Republic of Rio Gr young Texans to counted largely on the city of Mexico, tempted to escape by giving up the T arrangement to that of the Texans were whither a large for ceive and shoot th covered the treas sure determined to Centralist soldiers attacked the Texan shot down their ass dead on the field, a themselves with a off victorious. The remainder of

Texan side of Rio

for present, or a security against

flag. The following is the concluding paragraph of the

the coast of Africa; giving an example to all nations in this respect, which, if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the most effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M. VAN BUREN.

Treasury Report .- According to the annual Re

port of the Secretary of the Treasury, the means and receipts of the Treasury, for the year 1840, exclu-sive of trusts, are stated and estimated as follows:—

Of this amount, only \$17,809,331 was of goods

MASSACHUSETTS.

Increase in ten years, 32,078
Number of bushels of potatoes raised in the State
A. D. 1840,
Which at 25 cents per bushel, is \$1,321,425 50
The number of cotton manufactories is 665,709

Increase in ten years, The population of the city of Boston, A. D.

Number of spindles, Value of manufactured articles,

Number of spindles, Value of manufactured articles, Number of persons employed, Capital invested, Number of distilleries, Number of distilleries, Number of mallons produced, Of which Boston contains

f which Boston contains Number of gallons produced,

Number of gallons produced,

Capital invested in breweries and

Total capital invested in manufactures is

The News from the Disputed Territory .- The re-

Grongla.—The legislature of Georgia has made choice of John McPherson Berrien to be Senator from the 4th of March next, in place of Mr. Lump-kin. Mr. Berrien was the Whig candidate and re-ceived 153 votes, Mr. McAllister, the V. B. candi-

Number of breweries

ington. Of the pare not informed

Of which Boston contains Number of gallons produced,

Of which invested in Boston

population of the State of Massachusetts, A. D.

129,290

93,470

665,709

\$16,578,023

\$18,079,699

5,177,910

429,800

195,000

\$963,10

\$2,246,749 10,689,884

2,630,217

Washington, December 5, 1840.

Available balance, Jan. 1, 1840,

Miscellaneous, Estimated receipts of 4th qr. all sources,

Aggregate ordinary receipts, Receipts from Deposite Banks, Estimated receipt from 4th U. States Bank Bond, Issue of Treasury Notes, Extraordinary resources,

Customs, three first quarters,

Public Lands, same period,

stimated expenditures,

Estimated balance,

1830, was A. D. 1840,

A. D. 1840,

city Council will be which will go to establish a States the regarded as the religion of establish a States the religion of exclusive process. enjoys peculiar

EVIVALS.

to the Editor of the Portland ais, Nov. 26, 1840, says :-Hais, NOT. 20, 1840, says:—
nee of the Revival was soon
lent of the year, and it contina power for about four months,
a power for about four months,
a power for about four months,
in the divine influence. The
opeful converts I am unable to
opeful to not know how mass. to the Methodist churches in aglish side of the river, which British Provinces. The Re-County, has been one of great cesults. As nearly as I can ascendible with the Congregation of the control of the c an enodists. And of those of numerical strength to the said generally that they have iritual power. The churches edified, and walking in the in the comfort of the Holy iplied.

he Lutheran Observer, pubes information of a revival hester county, Pa., in which osed by the writer to have

informed that a revival of e power, and happy influ-

the kome Sentinet, we tearn
eed last week, still continues,
lerest. "Very large congrece every day and evening,
inity which appears, no onirit of the Lord is moving or none of these thing

Baptist Magazine, states progress, at Beckwith, U. Montrose, Pa., has re-special religious interest

ity ministers were present schools connected with it, d children of R

For the Boston Resorder THAT LIES NEAREST

nearest thee; the second become cleared." This s to all whose minds are attion to their spiritual state, h unlocks mysteries, and ean of course, that sort by the Spirit of God in Do and thou shalt know ill, he shall know of the ery truly says, "instead of apply ourselves wholly to

it lies so very near. We ff. We want to do some proud; hence, the more which are eminently fameekness are apt to be over

another; or perhaps have which may have prejudictruth; or perhaps are in ward some member of th which we reside. It may to him and ourselves. But, y to him and ourselves. But, to do, though the way is very bride and self-esteem so much, neglects its performance. Now eer so zealously in some public to of Christ, but he must not extend to the midst of the mids ar the small voice saving unto nost self-denying duties are eat sort; the world at large Francel truth says, "he n. Eternal truth says, "he is unjust also in much." ected, are the little foxes that ceptive imps, but they do a

COLONIZATION.

rk, agent of the American delivered an excellent dis-evening, in the south parish lover, on African Colonizals were in a very bad state, ion to the facts and argun has been commenced ociety by the gentlemen hing Ladies' Society of the hing Ladies Society two or to the Parent Society two or lonation of \$50. Mr. Clark his object, and presents it in this object, and presents it in the control of the contro ed Colonizati of New England. It will like gold seven times pur

EW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

ime is at hand, when many s, teachers and others, are mall tokens of affection to and friends. These tokens all, attractive books, which and enrich the mind. Will the pages of the Recorder, those who seek such Christians to the Depository of ings, to the Depository of th School Society, No. 13 ent, superintendent, teach-d a great variety of truly s, worthy to be made the DECEMBER 18, 1840.

ous bindings, fancy cloth and goat with gilt, &c.
ing in prices from half a penny to one dollar.
mong those books I will mention the following:
at Series in 4 parts, each part containing 12
lipicture books done up in a package—each
also bound together in cloth—Child's Picture
k—Samuel in the Temple—Babe of Bethlehem aded Flower—Scripture Scenes, 34 engrav-iry's Home—Parables Illustrated, 21 hand-Mary's roomand, or a time to Die—The ragravings—Conrad, or a time to Die—The Forester—The Palm Tree—How to be Useof Forester—The Palm Tree—How to be Use—A Gift for Scholars—Sad Days Brightened—ne Allen—The Fletcher Family—The Truant—Dying Child of Heaven—Triumphs of Faith—haracter of Christ—Meditations of a Christian ther—The Happy Merchant—A Teacher's Offing—The Little Lamb—Ellen, or Visit of the d—Heaven—The Golden Rule—Trials of Infan—Ilints and Sketches for young minds—Mary Inquire Heaven—The Golden Rule—Trials of Infan—ar the Beloved Domestic—Ellen and Maria, or lidren doing Good—Narrative for Youthful Incors. &c.

these and the many other excellent books Among these and the many other excerned cooks of at the Depository, hardly any one can fail in king a selection to his mind.

B. Z10N's HERALD.—Mr. Wm. Brown has retired

the editorial charge of this paper and is sucseded by Mr. Abel Stevens, as Editor, and Mr. Franklin Rand as Agent. The first No. under the arrangement is just received, and indicates a e of industry and talent, which we trust cure it the general support of the Methodist

A TEMPERANCE MEETING was held at the Marlnapel, Sunday eveing, notwithstanding the nt weather. Messrs. Grant, Channing, Wa-and Pierpont, delivered addresses. The is of the cause seem determined to sound again ump of rallying. Now is the time.—Herald.

the trump of railying. Now is the time.—Herada.

Waterzille College.—We are happy to announce, that the subscription of \$50,000 for Waterville Colwichich was commenced in December, 1839, on the condition that the whole sum should be raised within one year, was completed on Saturday, 5th instant—the year expired on the 9th. This excellent institution will now go on and prosper.—Mer. Jour.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

One Day Later from England.—The packet ship Columbus, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Sunday, bringing London papers to November 7. They do not contain any news of importance. The speech of the King of the French was considered favorable to the maintenance of peace.

The speech of the King of the French, which we gave yesterday in a second edition, has realized all ear hopes and predictions of the becoming spirit in which that discourse would be framed, and of the just and upright intentions both towards France and towards neighboring Powers, which would be manifested therein by Louis Philippe. The King proclaims his love of peace, and appeals to the representatives of the French nation to assist him in the maintenance of a blessing so essential "to the comattives of the French nation to assist him in the intenance of a blessing so essential "to the commercest of Europe, to its people, and to the ress of civilization." His Majesty further states, he would equally rely upon the Chambers "if henor of France and her rank among nations manded her to make new efforts."

The Mammoth Iron Steamer at Bristol .- A gen has Mammota from Secamer at Bristot.—A gen-ham who has recently seen the immense iron mer building by the Great Western Steam Ship mpany at Bristol, informs us that she will regis-about 3000 tons, but that her actual tonnage exceed 3600 tons, or about 600 tons more than ship ever built. An immense saving in stow-will be grigated in consequences of the destion will be gained in consequence of the adoption on for her hull, while her draught of water will mparatively small, owing to the great buoyan-ssessed by iron vessels. She will consequent-able to carry coals sufficient both for her out-

er, and it is confidently expected that the aver-voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to ays. She will carry a vast spread of canvass, all probability the engines will frequently it rest. In consequence of the adoption of his screw propeller, this stupendous ship, the nt in steam navigation ever made, will, we believe, be able to pass the present locks at Cumberland Basin, and discharge her cargo in Bristol harbor.—Gloucester Chronicle.

Later from Conton.—The ship Niantic, Capt. Doly arrived at New York, on the 10th. She left Macao on the 5th of July, and brings intelligence one day later than before received. Application as day later than before received. Application ad been made for the release of the American ups, Adelaide and Washington, which had been stand at Bocca Tigris, by the blockading squad-om. It was thought that they would be released, dmiral Elitot's negotiations had failed, and hostities had commenced on the coast of China, between the British forces and the Chinese.

Body of Napoleon .- The ship Calumet, Captain Body of Napoteon.—The ship Calumet, Captain Shreve, which arrived at this port yesterday from Canton, left St. Helena Oct. 21. On the 18th the cremony of exhumation of the remains of Napoleon mosk place with great parade. The body, which on its death was embalmed by French chemists, was his death was embalmed by French chemists, was found in a state of complete preservation, the fea-tares being preserved. It will be remembered that Napoleon died May 5, 1821. The body was con-veyed on board the Belle Poule, which with the Fa-torite, sailed for France on the 19th. These ships sailed from France July 7, and arrived at St. Hele-na Oct 8.

FROM AFRICA.—Extract from a letter from Governor Buchanan to Doctor Proudfit, the correspond-

ing secretary of the Colonization Society, received by brig Atlanta, at New York:— Monrovia, Oct. 24, 1840. Reverend and Dear Sir: As the Atlanta, of Phil-adelphia, is expected to leave to-day, or to-morrow, for the United States, I avail myself of the opportuwrite. The colony is at present in an unu healthy state, and everything seems prosper d flourishing. The difficulties which threat ous and flourishing. The difficulties which threatened us last spring have all passed away, and perfect peace and security are again established
throughout all our borders. By the commanding
tuffuence which the colony has obtained during the
past year, we have been able to negotiate successfully with all the tribes in our neighborhood, and
some at a considerable distance, for the termination
of their hostilities with each other; and the whole
country, from Bo Poro to Cape Palmas, is at this
moment, I believe, enjoying the most perfect tranquality—a thing which has not been known before
at the memory of man. At those points along the memory of man. At those points along the where we have routed the slavers, the natives where we have routed the slavers, the natives been obliged to turn their attention to more benest and peaceful pursuits, and already find their advantage in increasing prosperity, comfort and safety; while our enterprizing merchants are benefited by an enlarged traffic in the staples of native production. Yours, &c. Thos. Buchanax.

Texas.—Accounts from Texas, received at New Orieans, give a singular story of meditated treache-ty and meditated cruelty, and no less singular retri-

es Federalists in contra distinction to the is, proclaimed themselves independent, and get up a sort of nationality which they called the Republic of Rio Grande, and they induced several young Texans to join them. These Federalists counsed largely on the late attempted revolution in the city of Mexico, but that being crushed, they attempted to escape the punishment of their revolt by giving up the Texans to the Centralists, and an arrangement to that effect was made, and about 120 of the Texans were decoyed to the town of Saltillo, whither a large force had been despatched to receive and shoot them. The Texans having discovered the treachery, withdrew to a walled encloup a sort of nationality which they called the and shoot them. The Texans having dis-severed the treachery, withdrew to a walled enclo-ber determined to resist. In the meantime the Centralist soldiers got drunk, and in that situation attacked the Texans, who defended themselves and shot down their assailants, leaving more than 400 dead on the field, and the Texans having supplied themselves with apparel and other spoils marched off victorious.

Texas side of Rio Grande.

CONGRESS

In the Senate on Wednesday, Dec. 9, after the arrival of the Baltimore cars, a quorum was found, and a committee was appointed, to join that of the House to wait on the President of the United States. Af a committee was appointed, to join that of the House, to wait on the President of the United States. After some delay the committee reported that the President would make a communication in writing forthwith. At half-past 1, the President transmitted by his private secretary, a message, which was read in both Houses, the members being furnished at the same time with printed copies. In the House, Mr. Adams made the motion, of which he had given notice, to reacind the standing rule interdicting the reception of abolition memorials. He said that he would call it up at a time when the mover of the rule, Mr. Cost Joinson, would be ready to defend it, and when he could be heard in reply. The resolution was laid on the table, yeas 84, navs 58.

After the President's Message was read, on motion of Mr. Atherton it was ordered that 15,000 copies, with the documents, be printed, and 5000 without the documents.

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Webster appeared and took his seat. Mr. Davis had arrived previously. William A. Graham, Senator elect from North Carolina, appeared, was qualified and took his seat, and also Mr. Fulton of Arkanss. The standing committees were announced from the Chair, being composed for the most part as at the last session. Mr. King, the President pro tem, was choson chairman of the committee on commerce. Mr. Prentiss gave notice of a bill to establish a board of teomissioners to examine claims against the United States, as did Mr. Clay of Alabama, of a bill to

commissioners to examine claims against the Uni-ted States, as did Mr. Clay of Alabama, of a bill to graduate and reduce the price of pubic lands, and Mr. Benton of a bill to establish a permanent pre-cretion left.

graduate and reduca the price of pubic lands, and Mr. Benton of a bill to establish a permanent preemption law.

In the House, Henry M. Brackenridge of Pennsylvania, chosen a member in place of Richard Biddle, resigned, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, an order was passed for the appointment of the standing committees, with the understanding that the speaker would take until Monday to asset them. On motion of Mr. Adams, it was ordered that a committee of five he appointed to inquire whether the House document No. 185 had been materially falsified in the printing, and if so by whom, with power to send for persons and papers. The document in question relates to the Amistad negroes, and is printed in the Spanish language, and also in a translation made by Mr. Greenhow, translator of the Department of State. The falsification stated by Mr. Adams is in the translation of a certificate permitting "the shipment of 49 negros ladinos to go to Puerto Principe by sea," negros ladinos meaning negroes imported before the prohibition of the slave was a substitution of the words "sound negroes," of the Spanish words "negros ladinos," as contained in the manuscript translation.

Mr. Tillinghast offered a resolution calling for information relative to the execution of the sub-treasury law, which lies over for consideration. Mr.

formation relative to the execution of the sub-treas-ury law, which lies over for consideration. Mr. Morris gave notice of a motion to repeal the sub-treasury law. On motion of Mr. Jenifer, it was ortreasury law. On motion of Mr. Jenifer, it was or-dered that a select committee on the Tobacco trade be appointed. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances was re-ceived, and 5000 copies were ordered to be printed. Also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, show-ing a deficiency of \$150,000 in the appropriations for the Navy Pension fund, and asking an immediate appropriation.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The length of this document prevents our publishing it entire. The following abstract, which is copied from a New York paper, will probably be

satisfactory to our readers. satisfactory to our readers.

The Message opens with the usual congratulatory paragraph. The situation of the country in its foreign relations is most happy, and over its domestic interests the invaluable blessings of health, plenty, and peace have been cast. The outstanding questions with foreign powers are nearly all adjusted, and the few that remain open are in a fair way of anicable settlement. Our relations with all the powers of the world, are those of honorable peace; though the clouds of war hover over other lands, and the Message repeats that necessity of being prepared for any accidental collision, which may grow out of the shocks of contending empires.

which may grow out of the shocks of contending empires.

The controversy with Great Britain in relation to the North Eastern Boundary is stated as presenting phases which indicate that a favorable period is approaching for its final adjustment. The answer of the British government to certain propositions submitted by ours, and stated in the last annual message, has been received; and an answer from our government has been returned, agreeing to some of the British propositions, and dissenting from others. A speedy reply to this communication is confidently expected; and the character of the points still in

British propositions, and dissenting from others. A speedy reply to this communication is confidently expected; and the character of the points still in dispute is regarded as not of a nature to impede the final settlement. No answer has been received to the proposition of the United States Government to adjust the North Western Boundary Question.

The other foreign relations of the United States are briefly reviewed, and stated to be in a condition highly satisfactory. The boundary with Texas has been adjusted; and an agreement has been procured with Chili for the indemnification of American claims. The claims upon Mexico are under the consultation of mutual commissioners, except some points not embraced in that convention which form the subject of negociation in the usual manner.

The President says that upon the sound condition of their finances, and the success with which embarassments in regard to them have been overcome, the people of the United States may well congratulate themselves. He enters into a review of the occurrences relative to fiscal affairs, from the date of his entrance into office, to the present time. The distribution of the surplus revenue, and the frequently mooted questions of backing and former.

The distribution of the surplus revenue, and the frequently mooted questions of banking and finance are discussed in about two columns, which it is useless to condense, as those interested will find the original sufficiently brief. The President says that every demand upon the government has been promptly met; and that the expenditures of the adpromptly met; and that the expenditures of the administration have been annually reduced in the last four years, till those of 1840 fall ten millions below those of the last year of Gen. Jackson's administration; and causes are in operation which will still further reduce them. The twenty-four millions in deposite with the States, is spoken of in the property of the United States; a point seldom alluded to.

luded to.

The balance of the Treasury notes outstanding does not exceed four and a half millions, and is composed of such notes as are not due, or have not been presented. The available balance in the Treasury is estimated at a million and a half. The effect of the reduction of the tariff has been the loss of two millions and a half from the revenue; and the importation of railroad iron free has affected it as much more.

The Independent Treasury system has been in

and the importation of railroad iron free has affected it as much more.

The Independent Treasury system has been in operation some months. The President says that although upon such limited experience it may be premature to form a definite opinion, it is but right to say, that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but much to strengthen, the confident anticipation of its friends. In respect to the facility and convenience it gives to the public service, the Presdent can say with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose it have proved unfounded.

of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose it have proved unfounded.

The President gays that two contested questions of policy—a national debt and a national bank, are the origin of most of the political contests with which the country has been agitated, and that he came into office the declared enemy of both. He argues against them at some length, reviews and defends his policy in relation to those subjects, and recommends the system "now in successful operation," in lieu of a dependance upon Banks of any description. He says the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people of the United States, that a national bank and a national debt are not only unnecessary, but in deadily

The News from the Disputed Territory.—The re-port from the East which we noticed yesterday, is so far modified, on the authority of several travel-lers from Maine, as to assert, probably with truth, that Lieut. Gov. Sir John Harvey, has written letter to Gov. Fairfield, in consequence of which the latter has written to the Secretary of State at Wash-ington. Of the purport of the communications we are not informed. of the United States, that a national bank and a national debt are not only unnecessary, but in deadly hostility to the principles of their government.

Nothing is said of a Bankrupt law. A portion of the Message is devoted to the condemnation of any effort of the General Government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connexion with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the treasury, or by special legislation, designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in preference to, and at the expense of the great majority necessarily and at the expense of the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them. This may refer to a Bankrupt Law—to a revision of the Tariff—to the endorsement of the State debts—to internal improvements or something else. To us it is not clear at first sight. date, received 117, and there were 8 scattering. The Hon. Joel Holleman, (V. B.) has resigned his seat in Congress as the Representative of the

The President avows himself so far a State Rights man that he says he has avoided recommending any measure which he had reason to apprehend would, in the opinion even of a considerable minority of his fellow citizens, be regarded as trenching on the rights of the States, or the provisions of the hallowed instrument of our Union. He cannot bring himself to believe the lasting happiness of the people, the prosperity of the States, or the permanency of their Union, can be maintained by giving preference or priority to any class of citizens in the distribution of benefits or privileges, or by the adoption of measures, which enrich one portion of the Union at the expense of another; nor can he see in the interference of the Federal government with the local legislation and reserved rights of the States, a remedy for present, or a security against

pico, brought \$161,816 in specie.

Florida War.—The Globe publishes a letter received by the Secretary of War from Gen. Armistead, commanding the army in Florida, showing the nature and extent of the military operations against the hostile Indians, since their recent faithless conduct in breaking off the negotiations entered into with them, in pursuance of their own professed wishes. It will be seen, says the Globe, that the Commanding General is vigorously pushing his operations against them, though he is at the same time seeking every opportunity of negotiating with them for the peaceable termination of the war, and their emigration to the homes of their brethren in the West.

States, a remedy for present, or a security against future dangers.

The Reports from the Departments are briefly reviewed. The progress of the Florida War is succinctly condensed, but its history is already familiar to the reader. Of its continuance the President says that the causes have been beyond the control of Government. Experienced Generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alide distinguished themselves by their activity, patience and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description—and we must look for the causes which have so long procrastinated the issue of the contest in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages. Gen. Harrison, we understand, is expected to leave home for Virginia the latter part of this month. He will spend the month of January with his friends in the Old Dominion, and repair to Washington in February, to be ready on the 4th of March to enter upon the duties of the important office to which the People have elevated him.—Mayscille Eagle.

nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The Navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Secretary, has been usefully and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico.

The transportation of the mail has been maintained through the past year to the full extent authorized by law. The expenses have for two or three years exceeded the receipts, and have been made up by a surplus fund now exhausted. In his report the Postmaster General suggests certain improvements in the establishment, designed to reduce the weight of the mails, cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service, and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postage—an object highly desirable. General Harrison had a public entertainment given to him a few days ago, at Verseilles, Kentucky, in the course of which he toasted Henry Clay, and, it is said, expressed himself of opinion that Mr. Clay was the fittest man in the nation for the Presidency, and that he would resign that office, if, by doing so, it were possible to confer it upon Mr. Clay.

General Harrison will be 67 years old in Febru

Reciprocity.—A series of resolutions has been introduced into the Georgia Senate, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress "to use their best efforts to have a law passed at the ensuing session of Congress, to tax all French wines, silks and brandies, in proportion to the one which they lay upon our tobacco in their ports." a considerable reduction in the rates of letter pos-tage—an object highly desirable.

The suppression of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the govern-ment. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa, for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. It is reported by the commanding officers that the trade is now carried on principally under Portuguese colors, and that the presence of the American national vessels on the coast prevents the prostitution of the American flag.

CITY ELECTION.—The election for the choice of CITY LLECTION.—The election for the choice of City, Officers took place in this city on Mouday. Jonathan Chapman, Esq., was re-elected as Mayor, by a majority of two to one, and Whig Ward officers were elected in all the Wards except Nos. 2 and 3.

The following is the concluding paragraph of the Message:

Supplies of provisions, water-casks, merchandize, and articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from one slave station to another, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgments whether this Government, having been the first to prohibit, by adequate penalties, the slave trade—the first to declare it piracy—should not be the first, also, to forbid its citizens all trade, with the slave factories on the coast of Africa; giving an example to all na-Publishing Corporation.—A bill has passed in the New Hampshire House of Representatives to incorporate the Freewill Baptist Printing Establish-ment at Dover. The company publishes a weekly newspaper, under the direction of Trustees, called ⁵ The Morning Star.

A Literary City.—There are in the various libra-ries in Salem about 24,000 volumes. By the recent census, the city contains 15,083 inhabitants. The books in the public libraries, therefore, average nearly a volume and a half to each inhabitant. If they are not a literary people, it is not from a want of brokes.

burg, Va., on Saturday morning last, which de-stroyed a greater part of the buildings of the Fred-ericksburgh Union Manufacturing Company. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was insurance to the amount of \$22,000, of which 10,000 was in the Ætna Office at Hartford, Ct. The loss however, will be heavy, notwith-standing the insurance, as there were in the finish-ing shop, nearly ready for delivery, car wheels and other work for rail roads to the value of \$5,000.

Burned to Death .- We are often called upon to 2,630,217

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1,590,855

Burned to Death.—We are often called upon to record the deaths of children who are suffered to approach the fire in the winter season, clad in garments of cention. The Northampton Courier makes mention of a little girl between two and three years of age, who has fallen a victim. Its mother had gone out to visit one of her neighbors, leaving three little children shut up in the room together, the eddest, four years of age, the next, less than three, and the youngest, an infant which was left lying on a bed. She had been absent but a few minutes, when an alarm was given by the screaming of the children. On entering the room, the second child was found entirely naked, her clothes having been all consumed, save only her stockings, and pre-3,800,000 all consumed, save only her stockings, and pre-senting a spectacle of the most shocking descrip-tion. In her terror and distress, she had gone to The Report contains information more impor-tant than any contained in the President's Mes-sage. It appears that the value of exports for the year ending September 30 last, amounted to \$131,571,950, which is larger, notwithstanding the low price of all the products exported, than the highest amount of exports known in our history. Of this manner only \$17,800,331, was of saids of tion. In her terror and distress, she had gone to the bed side, and thus communicated fire to the bed on which lay the infant; and when the mother en-tered the room, the bed was on fire, and the poor little creature, with one of its arms literally roast-ing in the flames, was screaming with pain. This child, however, will probably recover.

Of this amount, only \$17,899,331 was of goods of foreign origin, making an amount of \$113,762,617 value of exports of domestic produce.

At the same time the amount of imports was \$104,805,891, being a diminution of 57,286,241, compared with the imports of the preceding year. These results show a very remarkable difference in the state of trade in the two years, and indeed a strong contrast to any thing which has hungened Steamboat Accident .- The steamboat Farmer, Gil Steambout Accident.—The steambout Farmer, Gil-bert, from New Orleans, for Washita, while stop-ping to land a passenger about fifteen miles from New Orleans, collapsed a flue, by which accident the first engineer and a deck passenger were killed, six hands belonging to the boat and four negroes were scalded.

the state of trade in the two years, and indeed a strong contrast to any thing which has happened for many years past. This change, in the comparative amount of exports and imports, has produced a very sensible effect in reducing the immense debt of this country to Europe, and prepared the way for the resumption of business on something like the former basis.

The amount of exports here exhibited presents a most flattering view of the immense resources and industry of the country. The increase of production must be much more than in proportion to the increase of population. Had the exports been valued in the prices of 1836 and 7, it would have exhibited a much greater increase in the amount. Frog Pond Accident.—As a number of the lads of the Latin School were engaged on the Frog Pond last evening, soon after school was out, in the dan-gerous sport of running kittledy-benders, one of the smaller lads, by the sudden parting of one of the floating cakes of ice, fell into the pond. An elder brother of the lad immediately leaped in to his as-sistance, and being an expert swimmer had no dif-ficulty in sustaining him, but they were unable to regain their position on the ice. The other boys, however, by the aid of their hockies, succeeded in towing the swimmers to the margin of the pond, and in extricating them from their involuntary bath

the price of 1830 and 7, it would have exhibited a much greater increase in the amount. The current season has been a productive one, and there is reason to believe that the operations of the present year will produce a favorable result.

[Daily Advertiser.]

Suicide at New York on Sunday morning. Mr. William H. Jefferd, of the firm of Burns, Hays & Co. having been several days confined to his room. Suicide at New York.—Another case of suicide occurred at New York on Sunday morning. Mr. William H. Jefferd, of the firm of Burns, Hays & Co. having been several days confined to his roo by illness, in a moment of delirium, seized a razor and cut his throat. His nurse was present, and endeavored to prevent the act, but did not succeed. 739,306

A free negro, named John Robinson, has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with the abduction of slaves. A great many valuable slaves have disappeared lately, and on the examination of Robinson, there was syldence afficient to warms. appeared lately, and on the examination of Robinson, there was evidence sufficient to warrant the belief that the free negroes have been extensively engaged in the business. He was committed for trial.

A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser com-ments with much severity, on a case which occur-red in that city, a few weeks since, in which a fe-male trader, resident in Missouri, was arrested by her creditors and thrown into jail.

The N. H. Legislature are discussing the merits Heavy Damages .- A Mr. Samuel Jones,

bridge, in this State, lately recovered \$2,000 dam ages, for injuries sustained while a passenger or board the steamboat De Witt Clinton, on the Hud-

The Richmond Whig says that a man named Benjamin Shepard, died in the jail at that place, for want of fuel and covering to keep him warm. The Rev. P. Courtney, of Richmond, Va., ha

narried one thousand couples in 24 years. Longérity.—The oldest person in New Hampshire is a lady of 110 years, resident in Brookfield. In announcing the fact, the New York Courier remarks—She has probably outlived the period of delicacy on this subject, and presents a rare spectacle in the new of one who niques herself on her an

ele in the sex of one who piques herself on her an-tiquity, and confesses to all the years she has lived. Wholesale Arrest of Gamblers.—Eighty-eight per-sons were arrested in New York, on Monday eve-ning last, in the house of James Brien, a notorious

ning last, in the house of James Brien, a notorious gambler, who were participating in the game of kino, a sort of lottery, or raffle. Of the number arrested, 78 (of whom 36 were women,) were required to give bail for their future good behaviour—and Brien was committed to jail, for want of bail to the amount of \$200. The greater portion of the others procured bail, and were discharged.

TIMELY NOTICE.

The 25th Volume of the Boston Reconder is nearly completed. A large number of our Subscribers are in arrears in their payments. The good Book says the laborer is worthy of his hire, and tells us all to do as see would be done by. We hope the bare allusion to these precepts will be sufficient to prompt our friends to forward their payments the first opportunity. The meeting of the Legislature in Boston, next month, will afford means of conveyance from all parts of the State, which can be easily improved.

mproved.

Local Agents are desired to send their orders as soon as Christmas day. Recorder-Office, Dec. 11.

NOTICES.

SUFFICIA NORTH ASSOCIATION.—There will be a stated meeting of this body at the house of Rev. Dr. Jenks, No. 1 trescent Flace, Boston, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. at some of clock A. M. A. W. McClurz, Sersbe. Midden, Dec. 14, 1840.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Conversion of Seamen, will be held in the Mariner's Church, Purchase street, on Sabbath Evening, Dec. 20th, at 1-2 past 6 o'clock. The friends of Seamen are invited to attend.

A CARD.—Ma. Willis. Dear Sir,—Fermit me, through your valuable paper, to express my grateful acknowledgements to the Teachers of the Sabbath School in Medway Village, for their contribution of Tea Dollars, which constitutes me a life member of the Mass. Sabbath School Society. May they be continued successful in their advious labors, and may many souls, through their instrumentality, become savingly acquainted with the bicssings of eternal life.

Medicay, Dec. 3, 1840.

STEPHEN J. METCALF.

BRIGHTON MARKET.-Monday, Dec. 14, 1840. From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.
At market 780 Beef Cattle, 240 Stores, 2200 Sheep, and 390

Swine.

Parcxs—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last wack hardly sustained. We quote first quality \$5 25; second quality \$4 50 and 4 75; thrid quality \$3 a 3 75.

Parcelling Cattle—Mess \$4 25, No. 1, \$3 75, No. 2 \$3.

Stores—Vearling \$5 a 8 59; two year old \$11 a \$18; three year old \$21 a 27.

Merg—Suls quick. We notice sales at 1 42, 1 62, 1 88, \$9. Sheep—Sales quick. We notice sales at 1 42, 1 62, 1 83, \$2, 37 and 2 75.

Seine—Lots to peddle from 3 to 4 for sows, 4 to 5 for Barows. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Arthur Wilkinson, to Mrs. Martha W. Dunning—Mr. Daniel Powers, to Miss Louisa Peake—Mr. Abiad Winship Falmer, to Miss Cebeca W. Tuttle—Mr. Edwin A. Smith, of Durchester, to Miss Beborah M. H. Wöliamson, of Boston—Mr. John P. Fairbanks, to Miss Elizabeth S. Smith. In South Boston, Mr. Samuel H. Rounds, to Miss Sarah Ann Raker.

In South Boston, Mr. Sainaci B. Reanas, v. Statestown, to In Medford, Mr. Samuel T. Thompson, of Charlestown, to In Medford, Mr. Samuel T. R. Peck, Esq. of M. Sambel W. Cuzzens, Mr. Lewis Thicker, to Miss Mary P. only Junghter of the Inte Rev. Dr. Samuel Gde, both of Milton, In Hingham, Dr. J. H. Foster, of N. York, to Miss Merisil H. Lincoln, eldest daughter of Jotham Lincoln, Esq. In Provincetown, Mr. John Amber, to Miss Emily Brown, both of this city. In Temple, N. H. 19th inst. Mr. Supply W. Edwards, to Miss Elizabeth Winn, both of Temple.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.
In this city, Mr. Samuel Wetherbee, aged 65—Dec. 9, Mr. Jesiah Loring, stationer, 65—Mss Abigail Dalton, 69—Eliza bettel. 1 of the property of the property of the property of the property of the late Abijah Bianchard, of Charlestown, 50.
In Braintree, Dec. 6th, Edward Austin, only child of Edward and Chlor V. Potter, 4 years, 2 months and 5 day. In Weymouth, 8th inst. of the typhus fever, Miss Phebe Humphrey, 1

umphrey, 32.
In Charlestown, Mr. John H. White, formerly of Marshfield, In Charlestown, Mr. John H. Vinner, Jermeny vi. sustainmen, —In Suddury, Mr. Adam Howe, 77.

In Charlestown, Mr. Edward Skilton, of the firm of James dams & Co., 70.

In Northboro', Mrs. Levina Bailey, wife of Mr. Silas Bailey, —Mr. Silas Bailey, 84, having lived logether in the marriage iate 61 years.

In Belchertown, Mr. Stephen Shumway, 84, a revolutionary ensioner—Mr. Josiah Kentfield, 74, death occasioned by fall

18. 54.
In Edgartown, Mrs. Abigail Snow, wife of Mr. Timothy ow, 62.

in Amberst, N. H. 28th uit. Dea. Abel Downe, aged 52,
a member and officer of the church, as a neighbor and cit
in, Dea. Downe was highly valued and esteemed. His
ath was that of the righteous, and may our last end be like
ith was that see entered into that "rest which remaineth for
get that he has entered into that "rest which remaineth for

the people of God."

In Albany, N. Y. Mrs. Jane Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henr
H. Lattle, formerly of Marshfield, Ms.

I Recent Publications. The Keepsak I by the Countess of Blessington, 15 st

igs, silk. The Protestant Annual, for 1841, edited by Charlotte Eliza engravings, merocco. Christian Souvenir, a Literary and Religious Offering

ubossed morocco. The Rose of Sharon, a Religious Souvenir, for 1841, edited Miss Sarah C. Edgarton, 4 engravings. The Boston Book, for 1841, being specimens of Metropolitan

ires of Sacred History, by Mrs. Steele. ng and Reaping, or What Will Come of It, by Mar. vitt.

the Heart's Ease, or a Remedy against all Troubles, with
insolatory Discourse, particularly directed to those who
e lost their friends and dear relations; by Simon Patrick,

b. D.
Juvenile Forget-Me-Not, for 1841.
Keble's Christian Year, etc., etc.
For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington

Christmas and New Year. A GREAT variety of Blibles, Prayer Books, Religious, Juvenile and Toy Books, and a good assortment of Station ery and Fancy articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, for sale by JAMES B. DOW, 302 Washingto Street.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

TWENTY Sermons on Public Worship, suited to the tunes, by Rev. Samuel Nott, Ir. The following topics are discussed in these Sermons.

The Purpose of Public Worship—Public Worship adapted to Man—The Sabbath Morning Call—The Call of all Ages; the Eras of Public Worship—The Instructions of the Sanctuary—The Experienced Teacher—Official Character and Endowments—Our Gospel: the Christian Teacher in his Peculiarities—The Author's Account of himself—Our Gospel: Union and Co-operation in one Gospel—The People demanding a steadfast Teacher—The Lost at the Temple—The Saved at the Temple—The Interval for Frayer in behalf of Public Worship—The Public Hearing: Advantages of Public Worship, —The Public Hearing: Substitutes discarded—The Method of the Last Days—The Centennial of Public Worship.

Just published, and offered at wholesale or retail, by WHIP-PLE & DAMEELL, No. 9 Cornhul.

BIBLE CHRONOLOGY.

A Introduction to Bible Chronology has just come from the press of the Amer, S. S. Fu on, and will be found nighly useful to instructors of Bible Classes and Sunday School cachers in general. It is designed "to explain the manner is which the Bible was composed, and to show from the nature of the bistory the reasons of the comparative brevity and mutteness of different portions of the several histories and writers."

lings."
This is done in a very attractive way, and the book will be found interesting to read and study, as well as an instructive manual.
All interested in the subject of accurate Bible knowledge, are invited to call and examine the work. Frice teests one teests. Sold at 5 Cornhill, Boston.

are invited to call and examine the work. Price treaty one cotts. Sold at 3 cornhil, Boston. Dec. 18.

New and Highly Approved First Class.

Rending Hook.

The POPULAR READER, Or Complete Scholar, intending the control of the Franklin Princer, the "Improved Keader in Schools and Academies, throughout the United States, by the author of the "Franklin Princer," the "Improved Keader in Schools and Academies, throughout the United States, by the author of the "Franklin Princer," the "Improved Keader in Schools and Academies, throughout the United States, by the author of the "Franklin Princer," the "Improved Keader in Schools and Academies, throughout the United States, by the author of the "Franklin Princer," the "Improved Keader in Schools and Academies, and the subject of Education, is invited to this work, with the belief that they will upon examination, find it fully equal to what is said of it in the following recommendations, which are but a small portion of the number received.

From the Rev. N. Lord, D. D., President of Dartmonth College.

I have examined "The Popular Reader," a recent publication of the Rev. N. Lord, D. D., President of Dartmonth College.

I have examined "The Popular Reader," a recent publication of the Rev. N. Lord, D. D., President of Dartmonth College.

The Commend the whole series, but the Popular Reader work is no hasty and carcies compliation. It is the Fout of long and laboritous research, guided by exceeding delicacy of laste, and the nicest moral sensibility. Nothing can be better calculated to breathe a taste for pure and elevated literature into the minds of our common youth."

From the Rev. Emeron Daris, late member of the Massachussetts who have the commendation of the words delawed, and in reference, throughout the book to the definitions given in preceding chapters. If the school is the commendation of the words delawed, and in reference, President of Hamilton College, Rev. John Todd, of Philadelphia, Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst College, President Alien of Bawdoin Coll nd various others.

For sale by Crocker & Brewster, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

Goston, M. D. Phillips & Co., Worcester, Phelps & Ingersoll,

Dec. 11.

Gardiner's Abridgement of Leverett. A Nabridgment of Leverett's Latin Lexicon; particularly adapted to the Classics usually studied preparatory to a collegiate course, by Francis Gardner, A. M., Instructer in the Fubic Latin School in Boston.

Just published, for sale by IVES 4 DENNET, 114 Washington street.

Dec. 18.

COMFORTABLE PRESENT.

**NABBATH SCHOOL VISITER,

Published by the Muss. Subbath School Society.

THE Subbath School Visiter for 1841. It is the opinion of not a few,—and they have acted according to that opinion.—that there can hardly be a more appropriate or interestion,—that there can hardly be a more appropriate or interesting. You York's Present, for the method of a Babbath School the Sanas, or for any child or family. This present has an advantes a substantial of the substantial substan

To Bible Class and Sab. Sch. Teachers.

What eagerness the children receive them."

To Bible Class and Sab. Sch. Tenchers.

CUIDE to Conversation on the New Testament, designed for the use of little Classes and Sabbath Schools. By Rev. Wm. Higger, A. M.

Rev. Wm. Higger, A. M.

The object of this work is two rollo—lst. To facilitate the efforts of the teachers in communicating instruction to their classes. 2d, to excite a spirit of mysirg among the classes themselves. To this end such questions are asked, as are adapted to lend the unind to think, and only such as the scholar, with the little in his hand, may be expected to answer by the aid of his own reflecting power. The questions are interspeted with familiar remarks, which are designed to convey to the scholar such information as may not be within the scholar such information as may not be within the continuous conversation between the leacher and the class.

[Extract of a letter from Rev. Thomas S. Crisp, D. D., President of the Theological Institution, Bristed, England.].

"I congratulate the author on what I consider a very successful effort to interest the minds of the young in the Serjiture records, to excite and keep alive a spirit of inquiry, and to afford aid to all who know by experience, as I myself knowledge to the accessful the scatter and as no work of the kind among those I am acquainted with, farmishes in an equal slegree."

"We have examined Hague's Guide to Conversation on the New Testament, and have not been disappointed in our anticipations of its value. In its plan, it is decidedly the best book which we have ever examined. The object of the work is to aid teachers and parents in explaining, diustraing and enforcing the truths of the scared Scriptures."

[Extract of a letter from Rev. J. N. Brown, Professor in New Hampton Institution.]

"Hague's Guide delights me. I think in beyond all comprision for advanced scholars. It should always follow Linear the public; and as its not sectures it may be used by all denominations. Published and for sale by GOULD, KEN-DALL & LEVCOLN, 59

Boston Mercantile Journal.

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Thrice-Weekly Mercantile Journal.

DEING an Aid to Private Devotion. Containing Directions and Helps for Reading the Scriptures, Meditation, Self Examination, and Frayer. By Harvey Newcomb. A new edition of this work has just been published, by JAMES B. DOW, 528 Washington street.

Newcomb's

YOUNG LADY'S GUIDE TO THE HAR-MONIOUS DEVELOPEMENT OF CHRISTIAN CHAR-ACTER. By Harvey Newcomb, author of Sunday School Question Books, "The Closet," &c.

This book is addressed to those who are supposed to have commenced the Christian life. Its object is to aid them in the harmonious developement of all their powers, upon Christian principles; so as to produce the highest degree of cultivation, intellectual, social, moral, and religious, of which they are capable, under the circumstances in which Providence has placed them. It is equally adapted to the various walks of life, having respect to a course of self-culture, within the reach of all. It is addressed to a particular class of persons, whom it is designed specially to benefit. It is not intended, however, to be read exclusively by them. The greater portion of it is equally suited to any other class. With the humble hope of benefiting inmortal minds, it is respectfully committed to the Christian public.

Published and for sale by

JAMES B. DOW,

Dec. 18.

362 Washington street. This book is addressed to those who are supposed

My Saviour - FIFTH EDITION. MY SAVIOUR; or, Devotional Medita-1 SAVIOUR; or, Devotional Meditations, in Prose and Verse, on the names and titles of the Lord Jesus Christ. By the Rev. John East, A. M., Rector of Croscombe, Somerset, Eng. "My Spirit bathrejoiced in God my Saviour."

Extract from the Preface to the American Edition,

It is a book to be bought and read by those who delight in the great "mystery of godiness-God manifest in the flesh." Let such purchase and peruse it. It will pay them for their money, and for their time. Its author is an eminent Christian, a sacred poet, and a man of no ordinary powers of mind. . . All his meditations are rich in thought sacred poet, and a man of no ordinary powers of mind. . . . All his meditations are rich in thought and spiritual feeling, and many of them specimens of exquisite beauty and finished perfection in this species of composition. The poetry, with which every one closes, has caught the full spirit of the best sacred Lyrics; many of the pieces would make rich additions to our collections of hymns. . . . This American reprint of the English edition must be hailed with peculiar satisfaction by all who love the religion of the Bible, and of the closet."

The great demand for this book has carried it to a fourth edition, and it has only to be known to be in the possession of every Christian. As a devotional manual it is without a rival. It being divided into fifty-two meditations, answering to each Sunday in the year, it furnishes and impresses a subject for devout weekly meditation through the year. Fublished and for sale by JAMES B. DOW, 302, and CHARLES STIMPSON, 106 Washington St. Boston.

And by DANIEL BIXBY, Lowell; WILLIAM PIERCE, Andover; W. and S. B. IVES, Salem; GEO, P. DANIELLS, Providence, R. 1, and by Booksellers generally.

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FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

IN Canton, on the Boston and Taunton road, containing 94 acres, well divided into pasters, mowing, woesl and tillage land, with a two story house and barn and other outbuildings thereon. For further information inquire of Dr. Spear, 256 Washington street, Boston, or of Hiram Smith, of Stoughton. All letters must be addressed to JUSTUS SPEAR.

Boston, Dec. 18, 1849. 3w-*

ORR'S AIR TIGHT STOVE.

"Few rear Caurion. It is found that most or all Air Tight Stoves which are made without license, to a badly made as greatly to injure the credit of the Those who have the misfortune to use such stoves, and Detro a Liable. To PROSECUTION, AND WILL AS SEA. MARKETS THAN THE MARKETS, 1840.

Georgetum, D. C. Aug., 30, 1840.

The above stoves as originally made, and with impressions of the stoves are originally made, and with impressions of the stoves are originally made, and with impressions of the stoves are originally made, and with impressions of the stoves are originally made, and with the stopping of the stopping o A Lt those who wish to make a real comfortable present to their friends on Christmas and New Year's day, are reminded that the largest assortment of Morra, may be found at the "Ladies' Fur Store." Prices from 50 cents to 15 dollars cach. Ladies and Gentlemen, please remember 172 Washington street, nearly opposite the Old South Church.

Doc. 18.

W. M. 2HUTE, Agent.

Dec. 18.

W. M. 2HUTE, Agent.

Our dearly beloved brethren who are still in

with your tears of suffering. But you have a fuller and more efficient sympathy than ours. Ye are the Lord's freedmen. Your souls exult in the

are the Lord's freedmen. Your souls exult in the liberty that sanctifies and expands the immortal

lory.
Finally, beloved brethren, our "hearts' desir

soever things are true, whatsoever things are hon-est, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things

are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report," you may "think on" and "do;"—and that "the God of peace may be with you."

scribed in the name of the meeting.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

From the time of the Reformation, the Protes-

tants in Germany have been divided between the Calivnist and Lutheran Churches. At the restor-ation of the Bourbons to France, and the redistri-horizon experience.

bution and arrangement of German provinces, the number of Lutherans in Prussia was two-fold, that of the Calvanists, although the royal family be-

At thirteen years of age, with nine soldiers, he carried off as prisoners, four

RALPH WARDLAW, D. D. DAVID RUSSELL, D. D. JAMES R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

POETRY

For the Boston Records

TO THE MOURNER. Oh, let those tears be dry, There's joy in store for thee; Lift to you heaven thine eye, That bow of promise see! And know, a Being great in power, An ear is bent to hear Thine inmost, secret sigh; The falling of each tear Is watch'd with tender eye; While love, compassionate and free, A heart o'erflowing gives to thee. He knows full well the grief, That weighs thy spirit down And offers sweet relief; A never-fading crown

Is thine, if thou wilt own his care,

And seek his grace in humble prayer. Look upward! He who made se glittering gems of night, Dark chaos turn to light; Shines now upon thy dreary way. And bids the darkness turn to day He caused the gushing rill In purity to flow From yonder lofty hill,

To cheer the vale below;
And now a Fount has oped for thee With streams of healing, fresh and free Then let those tears be dry And all thy mourning cease; Though clouds and storms are nigh. A voice is whispering—"Peace;"
That heavenly voice with joy attend,
And rest in Him—the mourner's Friend

MISCELLANY

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

HOLLISTON, DEC. 1, 1840. MR. WILLIS,-Dear Sir,-The undersigned, having read the Memorial of the Congregational Union of Scotland, to the American Churches on the subject of Slavery, with much interest, feel very desirous that it may be published in the Recorder. We send you a copy of it in the accompanying paper, and allow us, dear Sir, to request that it may find a place in the Recorder.

JACOB IOE,
DAVID SANFORD,
SANUEL HUNT,
SANUEL HARDING,
DOWN C. WEBSTER,
EDMUND DOWNE. DAVID SANFORD SAMUEL HUNT,

REMONSTRANCE FROM THE CONGREGA-TIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND.

To our Fellow Christians in America, the Address of the Annual Meeting of the Congregational Union of Scotland, held in Donders Scotland, held in Dundee, on Thursday the six-nth day of April, 1840.

OUR BELOVED BRETHREN,-In fulfilment of a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Scotland, held in Duna, on the 16th day of April, 1840, we again adsess you. We feel the utmost freedom in rewing our communications with you on the painal subject of slavery, because we are more that er satisfied of the truth and urgency of the reasons against the system of slavery, which have een embodied in the addresses, emanating from the same body, for several years successively: because which has a method of the greatest barriers to their successful struggle with it, we can think of, only with amazement approaching to incredulity. It dee, on the 16th day of April, 1840, we again ad-

It gives us the nignest pieasure to know that so many of you are convinced, as well as ourselves, of the sin of slaveholding and slavedealing: and that you are moved, in consequence, to use the most strenuous and persevering exertions to cleanse the land from its abominations. Brethren, or heads are entirely with the decrees of his provents and provided the strength of the streng our hearts are entirely with you—our prayer is, that the number of such may be "greatly multiplied," that your councils may be wise, your zeal untiring, your efforts united and effective, your success speedy and abundant. It is a much more grateful task to concur and congratulate, than to remonstrate and reprove. We would rather be called to stimulate our American brethren, when called to stimulate our American brethren, when they were already active—to touch responsive chords in the bosoms of those who were "willing of themselves"—to strengthen the firm purpose of sincere and vigorous godliness, than to complain of sinful apathy, or to arouse from inactivity, which implicates them in the crime which they thich implicates them in the crime which the do not denounce. It is with disappointment, and do not denounce. It is with disaapointment, and distress, and shame, to which you can perhaps scarcely give credence, that we look at so large a body of Christians in your country, at this moment consigning their fellow men, some of whom are professors of the same faith with themselves, to the wrongs and indignities of hopeless bondage; whilst many more, not slaveholders of the available of the strenges of the strenges of the strenges of the systems. strenuous defenders of the existing eystem; and many more, protecting and fostering it by their connivance and countenance. The slave system, as it exists in your country, is aw-fully comprehensive of evil; the crimes which fully comprehensive of evil; the crimes which feed and sustain it are nameless for their enormity; the vices which it nourishes in its various departments are wide-spreading and execrable; the wrongs which it inflicts on the body, mind and spirit, of the bondsman, (and of him who holds him in bondage,) are incalculable; and our smazement exceeds utterance, that any professing the in bondage,) are incalculable; and our amazement exceeds utterance, that any professing the name of Christ should not see and own the system to be throughout, intensely criminal—should not, at every hazard and sacrifice, escape from the contact and contamination of such a physical and moral pestilence—should not, as by the instinctive and irresistible impulses of his nature, devote himself to denounce and destroy it. We cannot but think, that if our brethren would calmly examine the system, by the light of Holy Scripture, (not to speak of natural reason and equality,) and deliver themselves from the delusive subtleties of abstract speculation, they must surely conclude,

abstract speculation, they must surely conclude, that they could not, in consistency with their that they could not, in consistency with their christian profession, without a dishonorable stain or their character, without a withering blight upon vital religion, and a most manifest bounty upon worldliness and infidelity, actively support, or in any way countenance, such a system. With what truth can they hold forth the gospel of Jesus Christ, as a system of which the features, and withal, the fruits are righteousness, mere, love and purity, if it can cover under its name, or shelter by its doctrines, a system, of which oppression, and cruelty, and crime, are the "spirit and power?"

To hold their fellow men in bondage, as absolute saleable property, is a sin in any; and can the professed followers of Christ, who bow to his seeptre, venerate his laws, and have learned at his feet the spirit of meckness and benevolence which he breathed and inculcated, put their hand to this work of wickedness? Experience and observation toach us the great power of prejudice in biassing the judgment; and for this, brethren, we would allow amply in your favor; but, can you hide from yourselves, that in countenancing and supporting slavery, you are living in sin? Are is the insincerity must be established, as if by a law, in the hearts of the worshippers of that God who will have men to "lift up holy hands" that our consciences nay be charged with the guilt of practices in which we do not actively or directly share, if these practices are sheltered by our countenance, and protected by our silence, for the countenance, if your solices are sheltered by our countenance, and protected by our silence, if your lord's commands are binding on the spirit of bendage"—the very drudgery and dregs of spiritual life!

You allow it, brethren, to be a truth in morals, that our consciences nay be charged with the quilt of practices in which we do not actively or directly share, if these practices are sheltered by our countenance, and protected by ou

respecting their enormity, or our inactivity towards their restraint and abolition. O.. this principle, if you leave any legitimate means unemployed, or any practicable or probable methods unattempted, for removing this disgraceful and cruel system from your borders, you become its patrons and protectors. It is possible that we, at this distance, may not be fully acquainted with all the difficulties of your position as a nation, especially of the several States in relation to the Union: and it is possible we may have underrated these difficulties. We are not conscious of wronging you even in thought. But, taking these obstacles at their highest estimate, unless they forbid any movement whatever on your part in this great enterprise of mercy, you are bound, as men and as Christians, to make what exertions you can. If you have not full liberty of action, it is and as Christians, to make what exertions you can. If you have not full liberty of action, it is yours to use the liberty you have. You have not every advantage desirable or possible, for contending with this gigantic evil; but great advantages may be procured and created. Inactivity cannot be guiltless until you have done "whatsoever your hand findeth to do." Brethren! "necessity is upon you," and, harsh, as the judgment may seem, we cannot see your escape from the but by dishonoring or abjuring your most holy faith.

A most urgent reason for immediate and un-

compromising hostility to the system of slavery, arises from the fact, that thousands who are members of your churches are the active agents of its unmitigated horrors. A most injurious and fatal element is thus diffused throughout the religious community: "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump." Association tends to bring men to a common level. In the soil of such hearts godlinese. lump. Association tends to bring men to a common level. In the soil of such hearts godliness cannot flourish. The other portion of the church must, by communion with them, be deteriorated and corrupted. The tone of spiritual principle and sentiment is lowered. The whole church is brought into fearful danger and certain injury. There is, of necessity, a reserve in the general heart in favor of notorious injustice and iniquity—sound spiritual health is therefore impossible. And by so much as the character of the church is stained, its influence for good is diminished. Men are compelled, despite of every contrary inclination, to view with suspicion even the religious activity and enterprise of a community thus seriously vitiated; what would in other circumstances be regarded as the unequivocal indications of spiritual prosperity, are distrusted, and with apparent reason, as if they were the uncandid attempt In the soil of such hearts godlines spiritual prosperity, are distrusted, and with apparent reason, as if they were the uncandid attempt (not unknown in the history of the church) to cover the neglect of one duty by counterbalancing zeal in the discharge of another. Bethink you, dear brethren, of these consequences, which you, own spiritual sympathies will set before you, we trust, with greater effect than the most elaborate trust, with greater effect than the most chanceauportraiture by us. If vital godliness decay in the
church, if the fountain of spiritual health be poissoned, whence are to come the streams to refresh
and beautify the thristy land, and change the wilderness into a fruitful field? There is but one way in which such a dreadful calamity may be averted: "Wash you, make you clean, put any the evil of your doings from before the eyes of the Lord; cease to do evil; learn to do well, seek

dies you.

newing our communications wan, full subject of slavery, because we are more than ever satisfied of the truth and urgency of the reasons against the system of slavery, which have been embodied in the addresses, emanating from the same body, for several years successively: because impressing our views upon your careful and devout consideration, we are using a right which our common profession of Christianity gives; and especially because the representations of former years have been received and acknowledged by some Christian communities amongst you, in a standard communities amongst you, in a successive of the profession of be an honor to any country, and an ornament

> ther for the course to which we affectionately in-vite you, we should bid you cast your eyes on your rising youth, the pride of the nation, the hope of "earthly, sensual, devilish," supported by some of you, countenanced by others, tenderly dealt with wearthity, sensual, word, countenanced by others, tenderly dealt with by most, they will very likely cast the weight of your example into the scale of their worldly interests,—perhaps thenceforward despise the authority, or deny the origin, and certainly corrupt the shall prophetically picture to you, your posterity denying the power of that religion whose form they retain, or in proud and presumptuous infidel-ity, defying Heaven in their courses,—conscience may say to you, in embittered accents, "Have ye not procured these things for yourselves?"

Nothing seems more truly calculated to gratify the cravings of the scoffer at our holy religion crimes which that your countenance of slavery. The gainsayer takes his stand upon your practices, and you are not the defenders of the faith that can weaken his

Cavale, and obtained honors from the Capitan Pa-sha. He studied on this occasion the French tac-tics, and made himself acquainted with Bona-parte's views for the regeneration of Egypt. About this time, an act of personal treachery on his part enabled him to put to death a celebrated free-booter, and by the exertions of his friends he ob-tained from the Sultan the government of Egypt. that to speak of natural reason and equality,) and deliver themselves from the delusive subtleties of abstract speculation, they must surely conclude, that they could not, in consistency with their Christian profession, without a dishonorable stain on their character, without a withering blight upon worldliness and infidelity, actively support, or in any way countenance, such a system. With what truth can they hold forth the gospel of Jesus booter, and by the exertions of an entert of Egypt, tained from the Sultan the government of Egypt. In a war between England and the Porte, he com-pelled an English army to capitulate. The most In a war between England and the Porte, he compelled an English army to capitulate. The most distinguished act of his life, was the destruction of the Mamelukes, whom he treacherously decoyed, under pretended amity, and, having surrounded them with his soldiery, destroyed them to a man. Such is the substance of a long article which we have observed in some of our exchanges, but have not ascertained its authorship. We have condensed the most important particulars.—Ib. condensed the most important particulars .- Ib. Louis Philipe is a lineal descendant of Philip

the first, of Orleans, a son of Louis 13th and brother of Louis 14th, sometimes called Louis Le Grand.

—Louis Philippe was the eldest of three sons of Philip, duke of Orleans, who promoted the "grand revolution" of France, and, to show himself a true French democrat, abjured his privilege of the peerage, laid aside all his aristocratic titles, and assumed the name of Egalite. The grateful people, to reward such devotion to their cause, beheaded him in 1733. The young prince early ioinfirst, of Orleans, a son of Louis 13th and brother headed him in 1793. The young prince early joined the revolutionary army and served with distinction in Flanders. The blood royal, however, which flowed in his veins, rendered him an object suspicion, and he was soon obliged to flee inte Switzerland. Here for eight months he taught geography, the French and English languages, and mathematics, and on quitting the progeography, the French and English languages, and mathematics, and on quitting the professor-ship which he had occupied at Reicheman, he re-

To those bearing the Christian name, engaged in slaveholding, we say, with all fidelity and affection,—Review once more the first principles of the gospel. Own, as you surely must perceive, the sinfulness of the traffic in the pilfered rights and liberties of your fellow men. Wash your hands at once from the dishonorable defilement. Deliver your consciences from the crushing load of guilt. Break the fetters in which your souls liberate them, if she could persuade her eldest and liberties of your fellow men. Wash your hands at once from the dishonorable defilement. Deliver your consciences from the crushing load of guilt. Break the fetters in which your souls have until now been held. Enter into the full that the consistence of the state of the sta Deliver your consciences from the crushing load of guilt. Break the fetters in which your souls have until now been held. Enter into the full liberty of Christ, which consists in honoring his authority and laws. Suffering and loss may await you; but were it martyrdom itself, the spirits of sainted martyrs invite you to the sacrifice; Christ's promises will sustain you—and his unchanging favor be your everlasting crown.

Let those whose hands are not engaged in the work of oppression, keep their hearts free from contamination.—The guilt of those whom you own as brethren, should open up the fountain of sorrow in your spirits. By so much as they come "short of the glory of God," be it yours to stand forth with "garments unspotted," as witnesses, for the righteousness, and benevolence, and purity, which the gospel inculcates. Suffer not sin upon your brethren, or you make it your own.

Abiture all maying of modified the point of the glory of the righteousness, and benevolence, and purity, which the gospel inculcates. Suffer not sin upon your brethren, or you make it your own. his sister at this time says, "To give you an of the agreeable manner in which they trave upon your brethren, or you make it your own.
Abjure all maxims of worldly policy, when they
would set aside the authority of Christ. Deliver this country, I shall tell you that we have spent this country, I shall tell you that we have spent fourteen nights in the woods, devoured by all sorts of insects, after being wet to the bone, without being able to dry ourselves, and eating pork, and sometimes a little salt beef and Indian corn bread."—Thus they travelled three thousand miles. On returning to New York, intelligence reached them that their mother with the rest of the Bourteen had been beginned in your souls at once and forever from copartnery in crime. Inactivity is guilt in the sight of your Dicrime. Inactivity is guilt in the sight of your Divine Master. Compromise is treachery to his interests. Timidity is distrust and disaffection. Abandonment of the cause of the poor and oppressed, is apostacy from your high and holy calling. "Be strong, quit you like men."

Let our colored brethren who have obtained the blessing of freedom, hear, with the meckness. Bourbons had been banished from France an that she had taken refuge in Spain. In attempting to join her, their vessel was run down by another carrying the tri-colored flag, but to their sing of freedom, bear, with the meekness of Christ, the wrongs to which they are still subfrom its the wrongs to which they are still sub-jected. You, dear brethren, need no stimulus from us to hate slavery, and hunt the loathsome system to death. "Go, and the Lord be with you." You will repress, however, every excess of natural indignation at the remembrance of your own, or the sight of your brother's injuries, lest natural passion should hurry you into word or act that would embitter your spirit, defile your conother carrying the tri-colored flag, but to their agreeable disappointment she proved to be Eng-lish. Louis Philippe became attached to the eld-est princess of the royal family of Naples, shortly after his return to Europe, and married her. Both natural indignation at the remembrance of your own, or the sight of your brother's injuries, leads that would embitter your spirit, defile your conscience, and ultimately injure your great and god-like enterprise.

families were then exiles. She is his present consort and queen of France. She was born in 1782, and bears the name of Mary Amelia. After a union of thirty years, their mutual attachment and respect for each other remain unabated.—Ib.

spirit. In all your sufferings the eye of Heaven beams on you with pity. The Lord puts your tears into his bottle,—"For your shame you shall have double." "In your patience," dear breth-ren, "possess ye your souls." In the furnace of suffering your heavenly Lord is brightening and beautifying your spirits to adorn his diadem of olory. second at sea at Vera Cruz: both acquitted ti selves as brave soldiers and men of judgment .- 1b.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.—The most popular form of government at present in Germany is that of Saxony. The constitution is written, and the lower house of representatives is elected by the suffrages of the freeholders, the amount of ground which each voter is required to possess, country enjoys the privilege. The constitution was granted by the king in consequence of a revolutionary movement to obtain it, simultaneous with the revolution in France which brought Louis Philippe to the throne.—Ib.

of the Calvanists, although the royal rame, longed to the latter persuasion.

A favorite project of the late king was to unite the two. For this purpose as early as 1798, he had appointed a mission of three priests from each to arrange the Union. His subsequent difficulties prevented the presecution of the project, until the peace of 1815, when he appointed another compact of the most distinguished distin interfere with our government, is the Pope of Rome —while at the same time he is the only one, who, by the assumption of an infallible wisdom, has pronounced it heretical, thereby shuting himself up, on the principles of common honesty, and, by all the impulse of a benevolence pertaining to his divine vicegerency, to the necessity of making the holy attempt of revolutionizing it. That he only, of all peace of 1815, when he appointed another commission consisting of the most distinguished divines, who, after five years preparation presented a New Liturgy or Agendum, denominating the Church that employed it "Evangelical." This is uniform except in some minor particulars. The principal difference is, that the Calvinists are allowed to say at the celebration of the suppersive the Lutherans, "This is the body and blood of Christ," divine vicegerency, to the necessity of making the holy attempt of revolutionizing it. That he only, of all monarchs can directly interfere, is evident from the fact, that no other power but the Roman Pontiff, has, or can have men subject to them, who at the same time are American citizens. The moment that a Protestant swears alleguance to our government, he not only disclaims all others, but entirely ceases to owe them any homage. Not so, however, with the papist, he cannot, at the peril of his soul's damnation, abjure the govern-This liturgy was first introduced in 1821, into ment of the room and if This liturgy was first introduced in 1821, into the service of the cathedral at Berlin. For thirteen years, persuasive measures were employed to introduce throughout the kingdom, after which time, a large majority having adopted it, coercive measures were employed with the rest. Fines and imprisonment were tried, but these roused such strenuous opposition that the government was obliged to discontinue them. Persuasive arts and royal patronage are again resorted to, although by law the Agendum is obligatory upon all Prostants in the Pope, as God's vicegerent, exercises at once, a temporal and a spiritual monarchy, which are both of God, and that to the exclusion of all other systems, so that no matter where, a papist is born, or where he resides, he is, and of necessity must be, a subject of the pope, and fined that the royal part of the soull's dammation, abjure the government of the pope, and if he did, it would a nullity. This arises from the fact that the Pope, as God's vicegerent, exercises at once, a temporal and a spiritual monarchy, which are both of God, and that to the exclusion of all other systems, so that no matter where, a papist is born, or where he resides, he is, and of necessity must be, a subject of the pope, and fined that the Pope, as God's vicegerent, exercises at once, a temporal and a spiritual monarchy, which are both of God, and that to the exclusion of all other systems, so that no matter where, a papist is born, or where he resides, he is, and of necessity must be, a subject of the pope and for the pope, and fined that to the exclusion of all other systems, so that no matter where, a papist is born, or where he resides, he is, and of necessity must be, a subject of the pope of Rome, and that the exclusion of all other systems, so that the exclusion of all other systems, and the pope, and fined the pope, and fined that the pope, as God's vicegerent, exercises at once, a temporal and a spiritual monarchy, which are before a temporal and a spiritual monarchy, which are before a temporal

MERIEMET ALL—This prince was born at Cavale in Roumelia, in 1762). His family was obscure, and the Governor of Cavale adopted him as son. At thirteen years of age, with nine mounted soldiers, he carried off as prisoners, four chiefs of a neighboring village who had refused to pay tribute. The chiefs persuaded their townsmen to yield. Mehemet afterwards became a trader in tobacco, and amassed a large fortune. Upon the invasion of Egypt by Bonsparte, he commanded a troop raised by the Governor of Cavale, and obtained honors from the Capitan Pasha. He studied on this operation the Trough tasks. dreds of thousands of dollars are annually

A GOOD THOUGHT .- Man is but a reed; and the weakness of nature; but then he is a reed that thinks. It does not need the universe to crush him: a breath of air, a drop of water will kill him. But even if the material universe should over-whelm him, man would be more noble than that which destroys him; because he knows that he dies, while the universe knows nothing of the ad-vantage which it obtains over him. Our true dignity then, consists in thought.—

From thence we must derive our elevation from space or duration. Let us endeavor think well; this is the principle of morals."-Pascal.

Upon a Spring in a wild Forest.-Lo here Upon a Spring in a wild Forest.—Lo here the true pattern of bounty; what clear crystal streams are here, and how liberally do they gush forth and hasten down, with a pleasing murnur, into the valley! yet you see neither man nor beast that takes part of that wholesome and pure water; it is considered that the results in be their nearers partice of those piessed means of salvation, or neglect their holy endeavors. Let it be our comfort that we have have been no niggards of these celestial streams; let the world give an account of the improvement.—Bp. Hall.

ship which he had occupied at Reichemau, he received a certificate acknowledging his services. Maintaining his incognito, he was elected to the Assembly at Cairo. Being desirous of warlike distinction, he returned to the army, and acted as aide-de-camp to General Motesquieu, till 1794, when the Jacobins still seeking his life, he abandoned France, repaired to Hamburg, travelled then the factorial to Denmark and Sweden, and settled at the first the servant of Zeno the Stoic philosopher, being caught in an act of theft, either with a design to ridicule his master's doctrine, or to avail himself of it in order to escape punishment;—said, "it was my fade to be a thief:"—" And to be punished for it," replied the philosopher.

FAMILY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The family of We would mingle our tears of sympathy your tears of suffering. But you have a Duke of Orleans, about thirty years of age, of tour tears of suffering. But you have a and more efficient sympathy than ours. Ye hardsome person, and polished manners, acts as a sort of Viceroy, and never opposes the will of his that sanctifies and expands the immortal. In all your sufferings the eye of Heaven on you with pity. The Lord puts your shall of Nemours, de Joinville, of Aumale, and of Nemours, de Joinville, of Aumale, and of of Nemours, de Joinville, of Aumale, and of Montpensier, all spirited, intelligent and dutcous. The first has seen service on land at A'giers, the

ing so small that almost every inhabitant of the

THE BALTIMORE LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE-, We have received the December num-ber of this publication. It contains much matter for the serious consideration of the Protestant portion of our fellow citizens. The article on the "Spir-it and Movements of Papacy," opens with this paragraph:
"The only European monarch who can directly

obliged to discontinue them. Persuasive arts and royal patronage are again resorted to although by law the Agendum is obligatory upon all Protestants in the Prussian dominions. The king confers extraordinary honors upon those ministers, who are instrumental in persuading their people to adopt the liturgy.

How happy are we in being freed from such tyrannical intermeddling of civil statesmen in ecclesiastical affairs!—Baptist Advocate.

of any oath, even to the contrary."

This is a fact that should never be lost sight of. The editors of the Literary and Religious Magazzine, have been, for vears, untring in their efforts, to awaken in the community a lively sense of the danger, that is threatened to our political institutions by the advances of Popery in this country. They, with their coadjutors, have not labored in vain.

The indifference which has so long existed in the public mind upon this subject, is passing away.

that takes part of that wholesome and pure water; it is enough that those may dip who will; the refusal of others doth no whit abate of this proffered plenty. Thus bountiful housekeepers hold on their set ordinary provision, whether they have guests or no: thus conscionable preachers pour out the living waters of wholesome doctrine, whether their hearers partake of those blessed means of salvation, or product their hear

Fragrant Odor for Sick Rooms.—A few drops of oil of sandal wood, which, though not in general use, may be easily obtained in town, when dropped on a hot shovel, will diffuse a most agree-

A child as soon as he is born, having all his limbs, is perfect in form, though not full grown; and the new man, born again, having the principle of the divine life infused, is perfect in the elements of the spiritual nature, though for many years he may be grown. may be growing to the stature of the fulness of Christ.

Whithersoever thou turnest thyself, thou wilt

Will not He who has made it so solemnly ob-

Rev. Mr. Brady, a Roman Catholic priest, has d for the building of a church in Cabot-ass., 35 by 45, and 20 feet high between This is the 5th church in Cabotville.

Temperance.—We are informed that notwith-standing the severity of the weather, which gener-ally causes seamen to seek temporary relief from the cold by indulgence in ardent spirits, or other stimulating drinks, nearly half the crew of the fri-gate Constellation have voluntarily relinquished their allowance of spirits.

YONUG LADIES, FEMALE TRACHERS and especial

ries and applications made, (post paid), to 17. (tew. T. D. P. STONE, Pr . 27. Stev

ng House with the teachers \$1,75 per week.

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their place, and at the same time continuant this work will supply their place, and at the same time continuant the dissipating of tests of the great mass of light reading which is the peculia characteristic of the day.

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DEDICATION SERMON, "Public Worship. DSALM 90; 16, 17. "Let thy work appear unto thy vants, and thy glory unto their children; and let beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish thou work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands stors or our mands upon us; yea, the work of our hands, es.
A Discourse, delivered at the Dedication of the Baptist Ch.
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the Church in Federal street. Published by request of the
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PRESENTS FOR YOUTH.

**SHE following Boors, published by the American S. S. Union, are prepared in beautiful funding, as presents, viz. Edward and Miring the evids of Intemperature and Goodness of God, particularly in tale of Iceland; Anna Ross; The Harvey Boys, illustrating the evids of Intemperature and Goodness of God, particularly in the evids of Intemperature and Goodness of God, particularly in the evids of Intemperature and Goodness of God, particularly in the evids of Intemperature and Christians contrasted. The Gift, a true and false chartry distinguished. Sketches of the Laves of three children of Eev. Andrew Flatte, and the standard School Teacher's Grandfalter Gregory, or lessons on some of the common mistakes of children and youth. The Ringleader, a tale for boys, Selumiel, or a visit to Jerusaleus, and the most interesting scenes in and about that city. The Standay School Teacher's Bream. The Teacher Judged. Out of Door duties of the Sanday School Teacher's Bream. The Teacher Judged. Out of Door duties of the Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Teacher Judged. Out of Door duties of the Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Teacher Judged. Out of Door duties of the Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Teacher Judged. Out of Door duties of the Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Teacher Judged. Out of Door duties of the Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Teacher Judged. Out of Door duties of the Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Sandard School Teacher's Roman. The Sanday School Teacher's Roman. The Sandard School Teacher's Roman. The Sanday School Teacher's R

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PURE JUICE OF THE GRIPE

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Roston, Oct. 2, 1849.

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It is pleasant to be upon the life of a Chr science bears us out i vorable, and requi In this brief and is ter of Mr. Vose, we inegyric, and let In conclusion, w